

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

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FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

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THE CABBAGE.

No. I.

OF all subjects treated of in books, nothing is further removed from the domain of esthetics and poetry than the cabbage. The literary reader will search his favorite authors in vain, for any considerable scrap or essay upon this esculent. It is not found in the favorite pastures-grounds of the poets, and genius has never sought to invest it with a beauty and glory not its own. There is something noble in a field of wheat, whether tossing its green plumes in the breezes of early summer, or waving its heavy-laden heads in the golden sunshine of harvest. The hay fields are beautiful in the greenness of spring, and all the way up to their maturity, and the hay-making season is always associated with fragrant odors and the blithe sounds of farm-life in the summer. The maize is a noble plant, and we could cultivate it for its dark green, tropical leaves, its lofty spikes, and green tassels, if it bore no grain. But the cabbage, alas! what object in field or garden is so little attractive? The beet is as lowly, but the beet has the rich, generous blood of a sensitive thing. Cut it, and see how beautiful are the concentric rings of scarlet and crimson. The carrot is more humble, but the bright orange of its root redeems it from vulgarity. The turnip, first cousin of the cabbage, is about as ugly, but then it has sense enough to know it, and burrows as much in the dirt as possible to keep out of sight. But the cabbage, unconscious of its deformity, lifts its big drum head in the air, perched upon a rough, ungainly stump, as if "it were a thing of beauty, and a joy forever."

Coleridge once ventured to write lines to an ass, but it was a young one with the ears not yet fully developed. That animal in its maturity would probably have been a damper even to the musical fire of his genius. From the fact that cabbage is not yet sung, it may be termed the ass among vegetables. Its leaves are somewhat large and broad, and suggestive of ears. In quality it is hardly more attractive than in appearance. It is not an aristocratic vegetable, and is seldom found in the best society. Onions are eschewed because they taint the breath; cabbage because it disorders weak stomachs. Dyspeptics have a horror of it, and literary gentlemen in general, whose digestive organs are in the head rather than within the viscera. But the cabbage, plebeian though it be among vegetables, is in excellent repute with the laboring classes, and is said to be one of the best sustainers of muscle furnished by the garden. For men and women

in sound health, it is a wholesome article of diet, and should have a place in every rural garden.

The History of this unattractive plant is in keeping with its appearance and quality. It is mostly unwritten, and like unappreciated merit in the higher walks of life, waits a biographer to do it justice. The cabbage has stolen very quietly into favor, and made itself essential to society, without raising much of a dust. It is probably more associated in the minds of our readers with the Dutch than with any other nation. Whether they were the first people to appreciate its merits, history is not very clear. They have given their name to several varieties, and we have the early dwarf Dutch, flat Dutch, and red Dutch, as a consequence of the sojourn of the cabbage among that people. England also has its admirers of this plant, as early York, late York, large York, early Wellington, Battersea, and other names of favorite kinds attest. Ireland has not furnished as many names among cabbages, but probably no class of our foreign population are more liberal consumers of this product of the garden.

The consumption of cabbage in all our cities and large towns is enormous. The suburban market gardeners find this article in demand for twelve months in the year, and with a little skill in wintering the heads, and in preparing cold frame plants for early culture, the demand is readily met. They find too, that few crops pay better than this. Two crops may be grown in a season from the same soil, or they may be grown as an early or late crop in connection with other vegetables. The cabbage is among the hardiest products of the garden, growing nine months in the year, and requiring little skill to raise it in perfection. In the vicinity of New-York and Philadelphia it is a prime article of cultivation among gardeners, and fields of many acres may be seen covered with this crop. Some growers send from one to two hundred thousand to market in a single season. No sight is more common at the ferries, or in the vicinity of our markets, than the cabbage wagons filled to the top of their racks. Large stories are told of the profitableness of this crop, but in the absence of reliable statistics, we will not repeat them. In discussing this vegetable, we will begin with

The Wintering of Cabbages, a topic that comes last in logical order, but is most opportune for our readers, as the season is already at hand when this crop should be removed to its winter quarters. We will suppose that your crop has been a successful one; the summer and fall varieties are already marketed, and you have on hand a lot that you wish to preserve for winter and spring use. How can you keep them in good condition?

Several methods are used. The Indians are said to have preserved them by burying the heads, and leaving the roots above ground. We have tried this mode, putting the heads bottom upwards upon a board, and drawing the earth up about the stumps six or eight inches deep. They did not keep remarkable well.

A plan more successful with us has been, to dig a trench in a dry place, six to ten inches deep, and put into this two round pieces of wood, running through the entire length, and about three inches apart. Upon these the cabbages are inverted, surrounded with straw, and the whole covered up with earth deep enough to protect them from frost. This earth is well packed down by spitting with the back of a shovel, and sheds off most of the falling rain, which runs into the deep trenches upon the sides, made by removing the soil for banking up. The ends of the trench are left open so as to allow a circulation of air. The only objection we have found to this plan is, that mice have sometimes entered and destroyed numbers of the cabbage.

Many of our farmers have out-of-door cellars, constructed solely for wintering vegetables. Cabbages are set out within these in their natural position, and do very well until the severe weather requires the entrance to be stopped, when they suffer for want of air. We never saw a cabbage come out in good condition in the spring, kept in this way.

We keep but a few for family use during winter, and have succeeded admirably in the following method. We can recommend it to all housekeepers and gardeners, who only wish to secure enough for home consumption. We select the north side of a board fence, wall, or building, and dig a trench some six or eight inches deep; put in a row of cabbages, and earth them up nearly to the heads; then prepare another trench so near, that the heads will but just touch each other; put in another row, and so on, until the whole is finished. We make a covering of rough boards over them when the ground begins to freeze, and cover it with seaweed or other litter.

For those who have large quantities to preserve, we recommend a practice which has long been successfully followed by many persons in the vicinity of New-York, and which is substantially the same as our own, except that the plow is used instead of the spade.

A suitable spot is selected in a garden or field, some five or six feet wide, and of any desirable length from north to south, and free from standing water. A furrow is opened upon one side, and in this a row of cabbages placed side by side, with the heads inclined outward at an angle of about forty-five degrees. An-

other furrow is then turned in upon the roots of the first row and a second row placed in the new furrow. The same process is repeated till the whole width of the plot is filled up. The plow is then run upon both sides, turning the earth inwards to form side banks. Croched sticks or limbs, or boards with a notch in the top, are then placed at intervals through the middle of the bed, which support rails laid as a ridge-pole, about two feet above the cabbages. Boards or light brushwood are then placed upon each side supported by the ridge-pole and side banks, and these are covered with straw, salt hay, or bog hay, and a final coating of earth well compacted and smoothed with a shovel so as to shed off rain. More soil may be put on as cold weather advances. The ends are covered in the same manner as the sides, with the exception that holes a foot or so in diameter are left, which are stuffed with straw or hay that may be removed when desired. These holes are left open except during freezing nights and the colder days. Put up in this manner, the heads will continue to increase in size and solidity during the entire winter, and in the spring they will be found to have greatly increased in value.

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

AN adjourned meeting of this Society was held at the rooms, No. 600 Broadway, on Monday evening, Nov. 28th, to receive the report of the committee appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

Mr. J. GROSHON, one of the vice-presidents in the chair.

The Secretary having read the minutes of the last meeting, they were approved, after which the chairman of the nominating committee presented a list of officers for the ensuing year.

On motion that the report of the committee be adopted, a few alterations were proposed. Mr. THOMAS HOGG, Jr., would rather decline serving another year as chairman of the Fruit Committee. He did not complain of the duties being arduous, but as chairman of that committee, he would be required to assist in making up a premium list, and knowing that the last one did not give entire satisfaction, he was disposed to let some others, who believed important changes necessary, have an opportunity of amending it; several private considerations also induced him to decline, and he proposed that the list be referred back to the committee for reconsideration. Mr. W. CRANSTOUN also declined serving. The list was referred back, and was amended by the substitution of Mr. CHAS. MORE, for Mr. THOS. HOGG, Jr., as chairman of the committee, Mr. HOGG having agreed to continue on the committee as amended. Mr. J. SUTTLE was substituted for W. CRANSTOUN, on the committee on Vegetables; the list was then accepted to be balloted for on the 5th of December.

Mr. P. B. MEAD said he had the pleasure of informing the members present that the Committee on Debates or Conversational Meetings, had completed the necessary arrangements, and that on the second Monday of December, the first of these meetings will be held, when the importance of such meetings will be briefly stated, after which the subject of the selection of fruits for cultivation will be considered, and the cultivation of roses in pots debated. These are

matters which are familiar to many of the members who are expected to attend, and it is hoped they will speak upon them. By such meetings as these, additional interest will be given to the proceedings of the Society.

The meeting adjourned to meet on Monday, December 5th, when the annual election of officers will take place.

FLAX

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As soon as the process of rippling has been gone through, that of *watering* should be immediately attended to. This requires the greatest attention. The steeping-pond should be from 12 to 18 feet broad, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet deep. River water is the best. Spring should never be used if it can be avoided; but if used, it should be allowed to remain in the pond for some months, in order that it may be softened. Rain water, if collected, as it might easily be done, as being the softest and purest to be obtained, would, we think, be highly valuable for flax-steeping. Water containing minerals should not be used. The flax should be placed loosely in the pool, in one layer, somewhat sloping, the root ends underneath, in regular rows. The tie of each sheaf should reach the roots of the previous ones. The plants thus laid are to be covered with moss sods, or tough old lea sods, the ends to be fitted to each other. If the ponds are new, a layer of rushes or rag-weed is recommended to be placed on the flax before the sods. Where sods cannot be obtained, a covering of straw may be used, the flax being kept under water by stones laid on the straw, and the weight of these increased as the fermentation progresses; as soon as this ceases, the stones to be removed, in order to prevent the flax being sunk too deep. The color has been found improved where a small stream of water has been allowed to pass through the pond. If this is done where the pools are in a line, the stream should be conducted along one side, and run into each pool separately, the water being run off on the other side in the same manner. Flax is generally much more under than over watered. As a few hours too much may injure the quality of the fibre, care should be taken to ascertain when the flax has had sufficient watering. From eight to fourteen days will suffice, but much depends on the state of the weather and the quality of the water. The following is the best test: "Try some stalks of average thickness, by breaking the *shove* or woody part in two places, about 6 or 8 inches apart, at the middle of the stalk; catch the broken bit of wood, and if it *will pull freely out, downwards, for that length without breaking or tearing the fibre adhering to it*, it is ready to take out." This trial should be made every six hours, as the change is sometimes very rapid. The flax, in being removed from the pond, should be carefully lifted out by men standing in the pool, forks or griaps never used. It is advantageous to place the flax in small heaps (large ones should be avoided, as heating may be induced on their root ends) and allow them to drain for twelve or twenty-four hours.

In spreading the wetted flax, clean, thick, short pasture-grass should be selected for the process. All weeds that render the surface uneven should be mowed down. The flax should be spread evenly and thin. While on the grass, turn the layers (with a rod about 8 feet long and 1½-inch diameter) two or three times, so as to allow the sun to act equally on all parts. This prevents unequal shades. When rain is in prospect, turn the flax, that it may be beaten down and prevented from blowing away.

In six or eight days in showery, and ten or twelve in dry weather, the flax will be ready for lifting. If ready, by rubbing a few stalks from top to bottom the wood breaks easily, separating from the fibre, leaving it sound. Another evidence is the formation of a "bow and string," from the fibre contracting and separating from

the wood. The most certain test, however, is by laying a small quantity in the hand-break or the flax-mill. In lifting, the lengths should be kept straight and the ends even. If this is not attended to, great loss will be incurred in the breaking and scutching. After the flax has been set up to dry for a few hours, it should be tied up in small bundles, and if not immediately scutched, put up in small stacks, these resting on stones or brambles, to admit of a free circulation of air. This improves the quality much. Stacks built on pillars are recommended as the best. "Drying by fire," says the Society's Report, "is most pernicious. If properly steeped and ground, no such drying is necessary; but to make it ready for breaking and scutching, exposure to the sun is sufficient. In some districts it is put up to dry in *kilns*, in a damp state, and it is absolutely burned before it is dry, and the rich oily appearance of the flax greatly impaired. On this point the Society cannot speak too strongly, as the flax is either destroyed or rendered not worth one-half of what it would be if properly dried."

In breaking and scutching by hand, the Belgian system should be employed. When the flax is sent to mills, those should be selected in which improved machinery is used. The Society recommends farmers to send the flax to mills in which the men are paid by the day, in place of by the stone, even if it should cost them higher in proportion. The system of time-wages is found to cause the men to be anxious to produce a large amount of flax fibre rather than a good yield from the straw.

Our readers are probably aware that the process of rotting and steeping in ponds is now likely to be superseded by more certain and rapid processes. There seems to be a considerable lack of that forethought and businesslike method so observable in other branches of agriculture, in connection with the preparation of flax. In other departments, means are adopted by which the produce is rapidly and with certainty prepared for market; not so with flax, as generally prepared; the grower has to see certain processes performed, which, critical in their nature, and uncertain in their effects, and involving changes requiring a chemical knowledge, entail upon him an amount of labor and responsibility with which it were better if he was not burdened. Indeed, it seems to be pretty generally agreed upon, that if some method could be introduced, which certainly and economically could supersede the present tedious processes, a very considerable impetus would be given to the cultivation of flax. Hence has arisen the movement by which patent steeping manufactories are being established throughout Ireland. The patent process of Schenk, by which the flax is treated in water maintained at a high temperature, has been much introduced into Ireland, principally through the exertions of the Royal Flax Society. There are now eighteen establishments in Ireland, capable of preparing the produce of 7000 acres of flax annually—in England five, in Scotland two, in Germany three, and in France one. The impurities arising from the decomposed gum being much objected to by spinners, in flax treated by this process, a plan of passing the wet straw through rollers has been tried with marked success; this plan was borrowed from Watt's patent process, a short description of which we here give. This process is the most recently introduced, and promises to be exceedingly successful. "The flax straw," says the Report of the Committee of the Royal Flax Society appointed to examine into the process, "is delivered at the works by the grower in a dry state, with the seed on. The seed is separated by metal rollers, and afterwards cleaned by fanners. The straw is then placed in close chambers, with the exception of two doors, which serve the purpose of putting in and discharging the straw; the top, which is of cast-iron, serves the double purpose of a top and condenser." The case is provided with a perforated false iron bottom, on which the flax is laid, and the steam

is admitted between the bottom and the inside of casing. The action of the steam is to drive out, in the first instance, certain volatile oils contained in the flax; the steam being condensed by the cold top—in the space of which is a quantity of cold water to produce this effect—a continuous shower of water falls down on the flax, and a decoction of the extracted matter of the flax is thus obtained. In ten or twelve hours the flax is taken out of the chamber, and passed between rollers, which press out the water, splitting and flattening the straw in the direction of its length. The extracted matter is of value for feeding animals, for which purpose it is used in the patentee's concerns. Dr. Hodges has analysed it, and pronounces it as possessing considerable feeding qualities. From the experiments instituted by the committee, it appears that, in a well-organized establishment, thirty-six hours may be taken as the time required to convert flax straw into fibre suitable for the spinner. If this plan is successful—which, from practical experience in various works, appears likely to be the case—by its adoption all the objections against flax cultivation may be said to be overcome; as what with the saving of the seed, the chaff, and the value of the steepwater as a feeding material, the whole, or at least by far the greatest portion of constituents which the flax plant absorbs from the soil, will be returned to the soil in the shape of manure. The absence of noisome smell, and of a poisonous liquid, which we find to do damage to fish when let off into rivers, renders the general adoption of this new plan a matter to be desired.

In saving flax straw, to be steeped either by Schenk's or Watt's process, the farmer will have to adopt the Courtrai system. It should be carefully performed. The flax stems are to be put together in bunches, about one-half larger than can be grasped in one hand, spread a little, and laid in rows after each puller, the roots and tops alternately, which will prevent the seed-balls from adhering in being lifted. Except in settled weather, the stroking should never be allowed to remain undone overnight, but gone into at once. The flax should be handed to the stroker with the tops, the handfuls as pulled being set up against each other, the tops joining like the letter A. The stooks are made 8 to 10 feet long, a strap keeping the ends firm; they should be thinly put up, narrow at the top, so that they may get the full benefit of the exposure. In six or eight days after pulling, the flax should be ready to be put up in sheaves similar in size to those of corn. It is then put up into ricks, and allowed to stand until the reed is ready for stacking. The sheaves should not be made too large, as in this case the outside straw is discolored by the sun before the interior is dry. In making the rick, lay two poles parallel on the ground about one foot asunder; they should be laid north and south, so that the sun may beat on both sides of the rick during the day. A strong, upright pole is put at each end of the horizontal ones. The flax is then put up between them, the length of a sheaf in breadth. The sheaves are to be placed top and root alternately, from 7 to 8 feet high; the top finished by laying a single row lengthwise, or across the others; another row as before, but with the tops all one way; by this arrangement, a slope is formed for drawing off the rain; the rick is finished by placing stones on the top, and securing with a rope. Thus built, the rick will stand for months—it can be stacked at leisure, and put into a barn—it may be kept stacked for years without any injury.

YOUNG MONARCHS.—The Emperor of China is in his 22d year; the Emperor of Austria is 23; and the Sultan of Persia is 20. Three young men rule one-third of the world.

A BARBER desired a groggy customer of his, one Sunday morning, whose breath smelled strong of alcohol, to keep his mouth shut, or the establishment might get indicted for keeping a rum hole open on Sunday.

MANAGEMENT OF CIDER APPLE TREES.

Continued from page 132.

TREE GUARDS.—It is not sufficient carefully to select and plant the trees to insure their success. They must be attended to in several ways the first few years after having been planted. They must be protected, 1st, against sun-strokes; 2d, from the teeth of animals; 3d, against bruises, &c.; 4th, from wind.

PROTECTION AGAINST SUN-STROKES.—If the *onguent de St. Fiacre* (cow-dung and clay,) would stay on, a coating of this would be the best protection against sun-strokes, but a heavy rain will frequently wash it off. The simplest and most lasting means is to cover the side of the stem next to the sun with a thin layer of straight-drawn straw, placed longitudinally and fastened with osiers.

PROTECTION AGAINST THE TEETH OF ANIMALS.—Those who have planted trees in the neighborhood of woods know by experience, that during long and severe winters, when the ground is covered with snow, deer, hares, and especially rabbits, gnaw the bark off trees as far as they can reach. When the bark has been gnawed through all round, the tree almost invariably dies. The dung of cows or of swine may prevent those animals from making the attack, but it is easily washed off by rain. Tar is preferable (not coal-tar, for this would kill the trees.) The whole of the lower part of the stem is done over with a brush; one application will last the winter. Furze is also a good preservative; a quantity of this sufficient to protect the tree is tied round it by the thick ends, the tops downwards and resting on the ground. By this the foot of the tree is kept cool, the earth is prevented from getting hard and cracking, and weeds from growing.

PROTECTION AGAINST BRUISES, &c.—Spikes and laths stuck with nails are frequently employed, but they do not fully answer the purpose; they often make wounds in the trees, and they do not prevent them from being uprooted by the wind, or by implements coming against them. Posts are the only efficient protection in this case; they may also be made a means of enabling the trees to withstand the action of wind. Guards composed of one post with spikes on it, or of two with cross pieces, or of three meeting so as to form a triangle, united by a single peg, are all defective, because the trees, when shaken by the wind, bruise and wound themselves against them. Four posts in a square round a tree are rather expensive, and the fourth is useless. Besides, it has been remarked that when the wood begins to decay, the four twist more readily than a triangle formed of three only. Three posts 4½ to 5 feet high, placed in a triangle at 14 to 16 inches from the foot of tree, and united with cross pieces at the middle and top, appear to us to be the best means of protecting the trees from beasts rubbing against them, and from the shocks of axes, horses, collars, &c. By this means also we can keep the trees perfectly upright, in spite of the most violent winds. In order to do so, it is only requisite to fasten the stem with bands and cross pieces to the two posts opposite to the prevailing wind. The bands are prevented from pressing too hard on the stem by the interposition of moss, hay, or straw, &c. We may also keep the trees upright, if posts are too expensive, by placing turf against the stem in the opposite direction to that of the strongest wind, and treading the turf so that it may afford a greater resistance.

CULTURE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE TREES DURING TWO OR THREE YEARS AFTER BEING PLANTED.—Weeds should be destroyed by frequent hoeings, which also serve to loosen the surface of the ground when hard. Root suckers and shoots which push from the stems of the trees should be removed, not by tearing them away, but by cutting them off with the pruning knife. It is sometimes advantageous to protect new plantations from dryness, especially in light, sandy, or calcareous soils. Furze, old thatch, &c., laid on the ground effect this purpose per-

fectly well. In calcareous or very stony soils, flints and chalk lumps may also be used with the same intention, but care must be taken to prevent them from coming in contact with the stem. With the view of preventing the bruises and cankers which often result from this practice a turf is rolled round the stems of the trees. The mound raised at the foot of the tree is usually levelled in two or three years, when the tree appears to have well taken root. The levelling of the mound is done with the intention of destroying the larvae of insects, and to enable us to cultivate the surface, and thus benefit the roots. If there is danger of the tree being blown to one side, or uprooted, turf should be placed against the stem, as previously directed.

(To be continued.)

USE AND HEALTHFULNESS OF FRUIT.

BECAUSE bowel complaints usually prevail most during the hot season of the year—the latter end of summer and autumn, when fruit is most abundant, and in tropical climates where fruits are met with in great variety—it is inferred, according to the *post hoc propter hoc* mode of reasoning, that the one is the consequence of the other. It were about as reasonable to attribute the occasional occurrences of sea-scurvy in the navy to the use of Lemon juice, Lime juice, or Potatoes. These articles of diet are powerfully anti-scorbutic, and so are ripe fruits anti-bilious; and diarrhoea, dysentery, and cholera are complaints in which acid and alkaline biliary secretions are prominent conditions. I have seen many cases of dysentery, obstinate diarrhoea, and liver disease in people who have been long resident in tropical climates, and, from the history which I have been able to obtain respecting their habits of diet, I have come to the conclusion that these diseases were induced and aggravated, not by the light vegetable and fruit diet most in use among the natives, but because Englishmen usually carry out with them their European modes of living. They take large quantities of nitrogenous and carbonaceous food, in the shape of meat and wines or spirits, rather than the light native food, as rice and juicy fruits, and the vegetable stimulants and condiments, the native peppers and spices so abundantly provided by Nature. It is well known that, though large quantities of animal oils and fats, wines, spirits, and malt liquor, which contain a large amount of carbon, may be consumed with comparative impunity in cold climates and in winter, when the carbonaceous matter gets burnt off by the more active exercise and respiration; in hot climates and in summer this element gets retained in the liver, and ultimately gives rise to congestion of that organ and its consequences—diarrhoea, dysentery, and bilious disorders. Though in extensive practice for 15 years, in a district abounding with orchards and gardens, I cannot remember an instance in which I could distinctly trace any very serious disorder to fruit as a cause; though one might reasonably expect some mischief from the amount of unripe and acid trash often consumed by the children of the poor. I would not be supposed to advocate either immoderate quantities of the most wholesome fruit, or the indiscriminate use of unripe or ill-preserved fruit. But I do contend, as the result of my own experience, that not only is a moderate quantity of well ripened or well preserved fruit harmless, but that it is highly conducive to the health of people, and especially of children, and that it tends to prevent bilious diarrhoea and cholera. I am inclined to view the abundant supply of fruit in hot climates, and during the summer and autumn, and the great longing of people, especially of children (in whom the biliary functions are very active,) for fruit, to a wise provision of an overruling and ever-watchful Providence, which generally plants the remedy side by side with the disease, at a time when the biliary system is in most danger of becoming disordered. I have generally observed that children who are strictly, and I think injudiciously, debarred the use of

fruit, have tender bowels, and I have noticed that they are almost universally pallid; while, on the other hand, children who are allowed a moderate daily proportion of sound fruit are usually florid, especially among the poor. I therefore imagine that the use of fruit facilitates the introduction of iron, the coloring principle of the blood into the circulating system. When living in the country, with the advantages of a large garden and plenty of fruit, I always allowed my children a liberal proportion, and I never had occasion to treat them either for diarrhoea or skin eruptions, though it is a very common opinion that cutaneous diseases are often brought on by the too free use of fruit. On first removing my family to town, the usual supply being cut off, two or three of the younger ones became affected with obstinate diarrhoea and dysentery, which resisted all the ordinary modes of medical treatment. My opinion on the subject afterwards induced me to give them a good proportion of fruit every day, as Grapes, Oranges, ripe Apples, &c., when all the symptoms presently subsided, and they have never since been troubled either with bowel complaints or skin eruptions to any noticeable extent. The editor of the *Lancet*, in animadverting on the "health of London during the week ending August 20," makes the following remarks:—"The deaths ascribed to diarrhoea are 126, of which 115 occurred among children. The tender age of nearly all the sufferers, 97 of them not having completed their first year, is sufficient to dispel the popular error that the use of fruit is the exciting cause." Several years ago a serious and very fatal epidemic, then called "English cholera," prevailed in the neighborhood where I was living. It chiefly attacked very young children and old people, and was almost as rapid in its progress as the Asiatic form. This epidemic occurred in the autumn, and many people, influenced by the common prejudice, dug holes in their gardens and buried all their fruit, and some even went so far as to destroy the trees. I made many inquiries as to the previous habits of the victims of this epidemic, and in almost every case I learnt that fruit had not for some time previously formed any part of their diet. One writer in the *Lancet* has strongly recommended the use of baked fruit as a preventive of cholera, and another has strenuously advocated the administration of diluted sulphuric acid during the actual attack, and the proofs brought forward of their good effects, correspond with my own experience. It is asserted that the cholera has never yet prevailed in the cider counties, nor in Birmingham, where acidulated treacle beer and sulphuric acid lemonade are freely used to obviate the poisonous effects of white-lead in the manufactories.—*M. D., in the London Times.*

THE WAY TO HAVE GOOD BACON.—Salt your meat in a good cask; put salt sufficient on each layer to cover it; three or four days after, make a brine as strong as can be made, in boiling water; skim the brine while making; when cool, cover the meat with it, and keep it under the brine six weeks; then let it drain a few minutes, and rub thoroughly with black pepper ground fine, (the finer the better,) hang and smoke until your bacon is well cured. If it hangs in the smoke house twelve months, you need have no fears of bogs or skippers.—*Prairie Farmer.*

A Frenchman meeting an English soldier with a Waterloo medal, began sneeringly to animadvert on the British Government for bestowing such a trifle, which did not cost them three francs.

"That is true to be sure," replied the soldier; "it did not cost the English Government three francs, but it cost the French a Napoleon."

A LITTLE child hearing a sermon, and observing the minister very vehement in his words and gestures cried out, "Mother, why don't the people let the man out of the box!"

TASTE IN WASHINGTON.

THE following pointed and elegant article, principally on the architecture of the city of Washington, is from the pen of the late celebrated sculptor, GREENOUGH. It is a model in style and sentiment. He wrote as well as he chiseled, and this is giving him high praise.

It surely cannot be asking too much that the seat of government, where the national structures rise, and are yearly increasing in number and importance, should present a specimen of what the country can afford in material and workmanship, in design and ornament. If this were resolved on, a stimulus would be given to exertion, while the constant experience here acquired would soon perfect a school of architectural design.

The defects of the stone of which the Capitol was built, could have been no secret to Mr. Bulfinch. Had there existed a board, or a school, or any other responsible depository of architectural experience, we should not have witnessed the deplorable recurrence of the same quarries for the construction of the Patent Office and the Treasury buildings. The outlay in paint alone, to which recourse has been had in order to sheathe this friable material, would have maintained a school which would have saved us from the blunder, not to mention the great advantage we should have derived from its designs and its pupils. Had the amount expended in white lead been invested, a fund would have now accumulated sufficient to reface them all with marble. I am convinced that true economy would at this moment order the Potomac stone, wherever it has been used, to be immediately replaced by a better material.

Setting aside, however, the question of economy, and looking at the question of propriety, can any thing be more absurd than to expend millions upon noble pieces of masonry, and then to smear them with lead—thereby reducing them to a level with the meanest shingle palace? Stone among building materials, standing where gold stands among metals, to paint stone is like covering gold with tin-foil. So far has this been carried, that even in the Rotunda, where no conceivable motive could exist for the vandalism, the entire masonry has been painted, and that, too, of various tints, so that I will venture to affirm that many carry away the idea that the whole is but a piece of carpenter's work. The treatment of the Treasury buildings, where the granite basement has been painted of one color, the columns of a second, and the wall behind them of a third, where even the lamp-posts have been daubed with divers tints, like a barber's pole, is noticed with priceless naïveté in an important public document as a *neat* piece of work. What shall we say of the balustrades, where massive iron bars have been driven bodily into the columns, as though a column in a first class building might be treated like a blind wall in the basest structure, and that, too, without a shadow of need? What shall we say of the iron railings that obtrude upon the eye about the blockings of the Patent Office, and veil, with their inharmonious blackness, the organization of that building? What of the one slender chimney of red brick, which peers over the broken profile of the marble Post-Office? Will any adept in the science of construction explain why the gas light which is seen at the eastern entrance of the Capitol, was made to hang with so many feet of tiny pipe, and then secured by shabby wires driven into the columns? Would any person conversant with the proprieties of building tolerate such a slovenly arrangement in a private house, or in a private stable, if columns formed a feature of it? Do not such absurd and ignorant malpractices look as if a barbarous race had undertaken to enjoy the magnificence of a conquered people, and not known how to set about it? Does any one fancy that the uneducated multitude does not feel these incongruities? It is not so. As well may you hope to sin against grammar in your speeches,

and against decency and self-respect in your dress or deportment, and expect that it will pass unobserved.

The effect produced by the grounds and shrubbery in the neighborhood of the Capitol deserve a moment's attention. There is somewhat in flower beds and fancy gardening, with corbeilles of ephemeral plants, so out of all keeping with the character and functions of this edifice, as to give the spectator a painful sense that the idea of the adaptation of grounds to buildings has never recurred to those whose duty it was to look after these matters. Trees and verdure are beautiful, and flowers still more so, but they are impertinent adjuncts to the Capitol of the United States, and where they veil and obstruct the view of the *facade*, as at the Post-Office, are insufferable. The creeping vines that have been led over the arches which support the platform in rear of the Naval monument, are a grosser instance of misguided search after the picturesque. If these arches are properly constructed, the vines are impertinent, for they hide their articulation. Whether well or ill built, the proximity of these vines is a destructive element, uselessly added to the inevitable wear of the weather. Further, if the principle which guided their introduction here be a sound one, logical sequence and harmony call for their appearance in other like situations.

The position of the group of Columbus and the Indian girl is anomalous and absurd; anomalous, because it invades the front view of the portico, chokes the *facade*, and hides another statue by the same artist; absurd, because it treats the building as somewhat on which to mount into conspicuous view, not as a noble and important vase which it is called humbly to adorn and illustrate. The statue of Washington is surrounded by dwarf cypress and clumps of rose-bush. These are impertinent and ridiculous—impertinent because they hide the pedestal and obstruct the view of the inscription, thus overlaying the intention of the monument, and that for the mere display of ephemeral vegetation, a phenomenon, however attractive, not here in place—ridiculous, because they seem as if intended in some way to help and eke out the sculpture; which, when a statue of this class requires it, must be done by replacing it with something worthy to stand alone. The grass within the railing, if cut close, destroys the monumental effect, by the exhibition of frequent care; if neglected, offends by its rank growth and decay. The railings which have been placed about the statues of the Capitol accuse a want of respect for the public property. They accuse it without remedying it; for, in spite of their protection, perhaps because of it, the statues of Columbus and of Washington have received more injury in the few years that they have been so guarded, than many figures wrought before the birth of Christ have suffered in coming to us through the so-called dark ages. I have several times seen boys at play on the portico of the Capitol; which, if right, makes it wrong there to place costly sculptures. If I protest against iron railings around statuary, it is because I believe they avail not for their object. I trust to the intelligence of the many to do justice to the artistic efforts made for their sake. In the end, I believe the people will be the best guardians of public works here, as they have proved themselves elsewhere. Four lamps have been placed around the statue of Washington; by night, they light only the feet of the figure; by day, they exactly obstruct two of the principal views of it. I doubt not that the person who so placed these lights meant to do the statue a service. He probably never heard of "the eight views" of a statue. These ever-jarring principles of magnificence and economy—laying out millions for dignity, and denying the thousands necessary to insure care, intelligence and taste, in their conservation and exposition—produced a certain compound of pretension and meanness of effect, highly to be deprecated in great public works. I say highly to be deprecated, for, however they who have given

no attention to art and its influences may be surprised at the assertion—such a chaos cannot be daily seen with impunity. What at first shocked soon becomes familiar, and the susceptibility to healthy impressions from the display of order, harmony, logical dependence, and adaptation, is weakened, if not destroyed, in the observer.

I have mentioned some flagrant instances of the want of care or of knowledge on the part of those to whom the national buildings have been intrusted. This strain of remark might be continued until we had passed in review almost every detail of the structure and ornaments of the public works. It is an ungrateful task. Enough has been said to show that the evident intention of Congress to render these buildings and grounds worthy of the nation, both in their construction and maintenance, has, thus far, been very imperfectly effected. I will now state what I believe to be the reason why so much outlay has produced so unsatisfactory a result. First—I believe that the absence of any clear and distinct ideas of what is becoming, dignified and proper in the premises, lies at the root of the evil. For this no one is to blame. The wants of this people have called—imperatively called—the active and able men of the country to pursuits far removed from an investigation of the beautiful, either in theory or in practice. These minds have been engaged in laying the foundations, broad and deep, of a mighty empire. They have reared the walls—they have distributed the blessed light and blessing air throughout the vast structure. They have tamed the forest, subdued the wilderness, and spread the benign influence of the gospel and of education from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. They have left to later days, and men of other mould, the task of throwing around the pillars of the State the garlands of a fine artistic culture. Had they been men intent upon the questions that occupy us now, they had been as unfit for the task imposed on them, as the land was unprepared for their labors. But, untutored as they were in the mysteries of art, an instinct, great, noble and unerring guided their decision in respect to the visible attributes of this metropolis. The selection of this site, the ground plan of this city, show the outline of a master; and years must elapse ere any school which we can find will be capable of worthily filling it. Secondly—I believe that the heterogeneous and chaotic character of these buildings and grounds arises from an ill-judged interference with technical design and arrangement on the part of men in authority, whether in the legislative or executive branches of government. Since our institutions carry with them, as a necessary consequence, a frequent change in the personnel of government, it is clear that if each succeeding wave of disputed authority is to leave the impress of its taste and its will upon the public structures, these must, ere long, be but a patch-work of as many whims, fancies and artistic dogmas, as have found favor in the eyes of the temporary occupants of place, unless some standard can be established which all will recognize—a consummation not now to be hoped for. I believe that this country is alone in referring matters of art to legislative committees. In England committees supervise and report, and Parliament criticises and condemns; but the artist is not interfered with, in his own province. The law maxim is held good in that case. I have been told that the invention of the *alto relievo* upon the tympanum, was due to Mr. Adams. If so, it was an unhappy exertion of his great powers. Sculpture, when it adorns buildings, is subordinate to them; and when the sculptor invades the tympanum, he must fill it, or he produces a meagre and mean effect. Mr. Adams knew all of art that books and much observation could teach him; but he could not, of course, be aware of the many proprieties violated in that invention. The work has another defect as sculpture. It is the translation of rhetoric into stone—a feat often fatal to the rhetoric, always fatal to the stone.

As a most honorable contrast to ever conflicting claims of private taste and whim to obtain utterance in the public works, I feel pleasure and pride in observing the course adopted by the architect who has been honored with the task of adding the wings of the Capitol. That architect, trained in the severest school of ancient art, had he been called on for a new building, would surely have attempted something different from the actual Capitol. Called to enlarge it, he has sought to divest himself of every prepossession that would interfere with its harmony as a whole. He has approached his task with reverence. He has sought to keep company with his predecessor. This is not only honorable and just as regards Latrobe, but can take nothing from his own well-earned reputation. Speaking now and in view of the mere model, I doubt if it be even in his power so widely to extend the *façade*, without painfully isolating the cupola, and leaving the present edifice too low, too wanting in mass and weight to characterize a center. Avoiding this defect, he will triumph over a great obstacle. What the architect has here decided in reference to the original design of the Capitol, seems worthy of all emulation on the part of such as, by the vicissitudes of office, may have charge of the national buildings.

In all remarks upon important public edifices, there is a twofold subject under contemplation. First—The organic structure of the works. Second—Their monumental character. To plant a building firmly on the ground—to give it the light that may, the air that must, be needed—to apportion the spaces for convenience—decide their size—and model their shapes for their functions—these acts organize a building. No college of architects is a quorum to judge this part of the task. The occupants alone can say if they have been well served; time alone can stamp any building as solid. The monumental character of a building has reference to its site—to its adaptation in size and form in that site. It has reference also to the external expression of the inward functions of the building—to adaptation of its features and their gradation to its dignity and importance, and it relates, moreover, in that just distinction which taste always requires between external breadth and interior detail.

To ascertain what the organic requirements of a building like the Capitol are, is, in itself, a most laborious task. To meet them requires all the science we possess. Have we not seen the House of Lords, in spite of all the experience and the knowledge brought to bear upon the vast outlay that reared it, pronounced a gewgaw by the men who were obliged to work therein? Discomfort and annoyance soon find utterance. Decoration and magnificence in such cases, like the velvet and gilding of a ship's cabin, seen with sea-sick eyes, aggravate our discontent. Nor is a defective arrangement merely uncomfortable; it may prove costly beyond all belief. I have been assured by one of the chief officers of a department, that one-half of the *employés* of his section of the administration were required only by the blundering and ignorant arrangement of the edifice. To say that such oversights are inevitable, is an unjust accusation of the art. When those who are called to the task of lodging one of the departments of the Government, shall make organization the basis of their design, instead of a predetermined front, which often deserves to have the inverted commas of quotation affixed to it, we shall hear no such complaints as I have above related.

The men who have reduced locomotion to its simplest elements, in the trotting wagon, and the yacht America, are nearer to Athens at this moment than they who would bend the Greek temple to every use. I contend for Greek principles, not Greek things. If a flat sail goes nearest wind, a bellying sail, though picturesque, must be given up. The slender harness and tall, gaunt wheels are not only effective, they are beautiful—for they respect the beauty of a horse, and do not uselessly task him. The Eng-

lish span is a good one, but they lug along more pretension than beauty; they are stopped in their way to claim respect for wealth and station; they are stopped for this, and, therefore, easily passed by those who care not to seem, but are. To prefer housings to horseflesh, and trappings to men, is alike worthy of a SAVAGE!

SHELTER FOR HORSES.—The nearer we follow nature in the treatment of animals, the better; and I contend that keeping horses in cold and exposed situations, is a violation of the laws of nature. The blood-horse originally came from eastern climates, where the temperature is dry and warm; and although he is to a certain extent naturalized to this climate the nearer the climate may be to that of his primitive soil, the better will his health be. The vine, it is true, will grow and produce grapes in the open air, in this country, but not in that abundance, size, quality or flavor, as it does in warmer climates, or when protected by the shelter of a hot-house.

Those who object to having their carriage-horses kept warm, argue that at times they are inevitably exposed to a cold stable, and that such a change will be productive of catarrh, inflammation, and various other diseases. This is not an evil so frequently to be encountered as formerly; stables are more comfortably constructed than they used to be; and if a dinner invitation, or other social visit, exposes the horse to a temporary asylum in a cold stable, a rug or two, or even a blanket, can be found to keep him warm while his master enjoys himself at the festive board. Indeed, if no envelopment can be procured, I am convinced the animal will not be as susceptible of cold, although accustomed to warmth at home, as he will be if kept too cold, and for this reason he will be finer in his coat, and from the beneficial result of condition he will be dry; whereas a horse with a long coat, and out of condition, has a garment like a wet blanket, with a languid circulation, insufficient to create that evaporation necessary to render the horse dry, and the perspiration will be seen hanging to the point of almost every hair on his body.—*London Sporting Magazine.*

PLANTING OYSTERS IN NORTHERN WATERS.—The oyster vessels, upon their arrival from the South, are anchored near the site of the proposed beds, and their cargoes are removed by small boats which come alongside. The beds are formed by staking off the ground into small lots, or squares, each of which is spread over with about fifty bushels, so laid that one shall not be on another. By Fall, the oysters have considerably increased in size, and greatly improved in flavor. If allowed to remain too long in the beds, the oyster, not being acclimated to northern winters, perishes with cold; and if planted too thick, they smother each other. Without regard to mutual rights, each one encroaches upon the peculiar domain of his neighbor, gradually enlarging his residence in whatever direction pleasure may dictate. In this way, when oysters remain long undisturbed, the increase of number involves the destruction of multitudes. Their means of communicating with the outer world is closed upon them by the cementing properties of the newly-formed shell, and the unfortunate victim is consigned to starvation.—*Journal of Commerce.*

TIMELY hints as applied to children:
When you consent, consent cordially.
When you refuse, refuse finally.
When you punish, punish good-naturedly.
Commend often—never scold!

WHEN all is done, human life is at the greatest and the best but like a froward child, it must be played with and humored a little to keep it until it falls asleep, and then the care is over.—*Sir Wm. Temple.*

NEVER chase a lie; for if you be quiet, truth will eventually overtake it and destroy it

Miscellaneous.

CHILDHOOD'S GRIEFS.

Who says a little merry child,
However joyous, gay, or wild,
Does not know sorrow? does not feel
The anguish years so liberal deal?
I say that every season's share
Of joy and woe is equal here;
There's bliss and ill in every state,
And the child's little grief is great—
As great as loss of wealth or power
Is to the man when dark clouds lower.
The broken toy or plaything lost
Has many a tear to childhood cost;
Bitter perhaps as those the man
Weeps over some defeated plan;
Yet does not last—a sunny sky
Succeeds before their course is dry
And the small sorrow sinks to rest,
Forgotten in the infant's breast;
While the deep cares of manhood trace
Their curves of sorrow on his face,
Marking with many a furrowed line
The broken hopes that life entwine.
The infant's grief can come and go,
And leave no mark of pain or woe;
While every blast that manhood feels,
The bowing of his frame reveals.
The petty trials teach the child
With influences firm but mild;
And fits its frame to bear the woe
Which every man must bear below.
By gradual force it steels the heart,
To hold with patience sorrow's part,
To treasure, more and more esteem
Each fleeting good and happy beam,
The morning dawn, and sunshine bright,
Because it follows sorrow's night.

Mark Lane Express.

DEATH OF THE ROBIN.

[The following sweet and touching lines on the "Death of the Robin," are from the gifted pen of our fair correspondent, Mrs. Emeline S. Smith. They are here published for the first time.]—*Home Journal*.

From his sweet banquet, 'mid the perfumed clover,
A robin soared and sung;
Never the voice of happy bard or lover
Such peals of gladness rung.
Lone Echo, loitering by the distant hill-side,
Or biding in the glen,
Caught up, with thrilling lip, the tide of sweetness,
Then bade it flow again.
The summer air was flooded with the music;
Winds held their breath to hear, [ored,
And blushing wild flowers hung their heads enam-
To list that "joyance clear."
Just then, from neighboring covert rudely ringing,
Broke forth discordant sound;
And wily fowler from his ambush springing,
Gazed eagerly around.
Still upward, through the air that yet was thrilling
To his melodious lay,
One instant longer, on a trembling pinion,
The robin cleared his way.
But, ah, the death-shot rankled in his bosom—
His life of song was o'er! [way,
Back, back to earth, from out his heavenward path—
He fell, to rise no more.
A sudden silence chilled the heart of nature—
Leaf, blossom, bird and bee,
Seemed each, in startled hush, to mourn the pausing
Of that sweet minstrelsy.

And Echo, breathless in her secret dwelling,
Like love-lorn maid, in vain
Waited and listened long, to catch the accents
She ne'er would hear again.

Oh bird! sweet poet of the summer woodlands!
How like thy lay to those
Of tuneful bards, whose songs begun in gladness,
Have oft the saddest close!
Thus, many a strain of human love and rapture,
Poured from a fond, full heart,
Hath been, in one wild moment, hushed forever
By sorrow's fatal dart.

HUSBANDS IN LITTLE THINGS.

"Ah, BROWN, how are you?"
"Why, JONES, is that you? How d'ye do,
my good fellow."

Such were the exclamations with which two neighbors greeted each other, as they met one evening about sundown on their way homeward from business. After a few inquiries about each other's families, for both were married men, and the stereotyped complaints respecting hard times—of which merchants complain as proverbially as farmers do of bad crops, BROWN said to his friend:

"Suppose we try a few oysters, JONES, I've found a place where they keep capital ones. You don't have supper yet?"

"No, there's plenty of time, I'll go with pleasure."

So the two husbands turned aside into a saloon, where, in the course of an hour's chat, they managed to spend half a dollar a-piece; partially in brandy and water, "to make oysters," as they said, "digest."

Meantime Mrs. JONES, the youngest of the two wives, sat wondering why her husband did not come home. She had been into the kitchen two or three times, to see that supper was all ready, and being kept hot, for Mr. JONES was one of those men who neither like to wait for a meal, nor eat a cold one. At last, nearly an hour after his usual time, the husband made his appearance.

"Take up supper," cried Mrs. JONES, running to the kitchen door. "It's Mr. JONES, I'll let him in myself," as she spoke, she breathlessly hurried to admit her husband.

"Supper's on the table, JONES," she said, as she clung to him. "I've made your favorite cake, and hope it will turn out well. Only I'm afraid it's half spoilt by the delay. But I suppose business kept you, and so it can't be helped."

The husband did not contradict his wife. But when he came to try the cake, he pushed it away.

"Isn't it right?" said the wife, the tears coming into her eyes.

"Yes, it will do," answered Mr. JONES, "only it is not quite up to the thing, and besides I'm not hungry."

Poor lady! She fancied that these last words were said in order to still her feelings, and that the reason why her husband did not eat, was, because the cake was bad. Her afternoon's happiness had consisted in thinking how agreeably her husband would be surprised at this little delicacy. But this was all destroyed now. She had no appetite herself to eat, and really fancied the cake tasted flat; in short it was as much as she could do to command her feelings.

Her husband saw and partially understood her emotion. A single word from him could have explained all, and he knew it; but he was ashamed, at first, to say he had been loitering on his way home; and afterwards it was too late. At last he became angry with his wife for being hurt, as some men strangely will when themselves in fault. It was a miserable evening for poor Mrs. JONES.

Meantime Mr. BROWN had reached his home. His wife was also waiting for him.

"Where have you been my dear?" she said. "How late you are! But come, don't lose a

moment, supper's waiting, and I want you to take me to the concert to-night." And as she spoke, she led the way briskly to the supper room.

"A concert?"

"Yes, my dear," answered his wife, turning cheerfully around, and I've promised sister JANE to meet her there. If we don't hurry, all the best seats will be filled before we arrive."

"Really, my love," as he took his seat and began curiously to examine his fork, not caring to meet his wife's eyes, I'm afraid—"

He stopped. Mrs. BROWN's face fell. She knew from his manner what was coming. But, she ventured, for once, a remonstrance.

"Its only twenty-five cents a-piece," she said, "and surely we can afford that. I don't go any where, as you know. I feel as if I could enjoy this concert."

Thus urged, Mr. BROWN would probably have gone, if he had not already spent half a dollar himself. But that settled the affair. One extravagance, as he reasoned, was sufficient. He had not, however, told his wife why he persisted in his refusal.

"I'd go—in a minute—if I could afford it, my love," he stammered, "but fifty cents here, and fifty cents there, soon runs up—we may live yet to see the day when we'll want even that sum."

Mr. BROWN, like many others, was always ready to preach, but slow to practice; scarcely a day passed that he did not spend something in an unnecessary lunch; but he never thought of curtailing this item of foolish expense; it was invariably his wife's comfort and recreation that was made to suffer under the plea of economy.

Mrs. BROWN sighed. She had been long enough to know that expostulation was useless with a husband, at least with Mr. BROWN. But the disappointment was greater than she thought it wise to show.

Her husband, however, saw her feelings, was vexed, and sat for the rest of the evening silent and sulky. This did not add to the happiness of his wife, so that the hours wore away gloomily enough.

There are a great many husbands like Mr. BROWN, and quite as many, we suspect, like Mr. JONES. In a thousand ways, indeed, wives suffer from the selfishness of those who have "sworn to love and cherish" them, but, alas! forget to keep their vows, at least in little things.—*Peterson's Magazine*.

WOMAN.—Do you love her? Has she left home, her parents, brothers, sisters, her friends, all, all for you? Do you love her? has familiarity induced you to carelessness? have you forgotten the vows you made her before heaven's tribunal? have time and the troubles incident in all life made her physically less favorable in your eyes? have you forgotten her youth, her hopes, her aspirations for that sphere that all honorable women covet, were pledged to you? and have you cherished her, and are you still to her all in all? If you are, then she is happy and you have acted a part to be applauded by your fellow-men, and you will receive one day your recompense of reward.

But, on the other hand, have you been satiated, have you forgotten the being you swore to cherish? have you left her to her own resources, and by your continual absence caused her to pine in solitude, like a meek, yet gentle sufferer? If you have, remember, oh man! you will one day pay the penalty of your neglect.—*Author unknown*.

THE BOOK OF PROVERBS.—What a book it is that of the Proverbs! Forget that we were ever obliged to repeat them mechanically in our childhood, read them as they stand in all their breadth and richness of their meaning, with our better experience of life, and nothing short of astonishment and admiration will be our feeling. Such gems of wisdom in such golden settings from one who lived and died before the name of wisdom was known among the nations from whom

the world's sages have since sprung! What shrewd perception of human character under all condition and moods—what comprehensive exhibition of life in its whole compass, and of Divine Providence in its moral aims and sure rewards and punishments—what counsels to frugality, industry, moderation, prudence, benevolence, peace! What varied illustrations from man and beast, nature and art! How terse and polished the style! How condensed the thought! To think of reading the little book through in a day would be folly, although its lines may be run over in an hour. Each line is a sermon, and gives food for new reflection every time we recur to it.—*Rev. S. Osgood's "God with Men."*

RISE IN PRICES.—Every thing is going up—except morals, in this City. Houses are going up. Streets are going up. People are going up—up town. Rents are up. We do not know that they can go higher. Every thing eatable is constantly going up; the price is going up, up, up. Flour is so high at the grocer's, that it refuses to rise in the kitchen. A good many will be put to it to raise bread, if flour rises any higher. Coal is so high that many people cannot get it to go down the coal slide to the cellar. Notwithstanding it is constantly falling through the grate—it takes a great deal of money, seven dollars, to raise a ton. Firewood must have grown on tall trees, or it never could stand up at present prices. Butter is so high—two and six pence per pound—that it will not go down poor folk's throats. The supply comes from so far "up country" there is nothing low about it, except quality. Potatoes have been getting up ever since they were put into their beds. They took a rise when they were dug, and it has been hard digging to make a raise to reach them ever since. Beef, though neither high fed, nor high bred, is high priced enough to make up for both. Sixteen cents a pound for steak, warranted as tough as any white oak. Our mutton all comes from mountain sheep. The price is above any thing in the low lands. The price of pork is enough to make the buyer do what the pig did when he was seized to be killed. Chickens are all of the Shanghai breed. They are high enough. Turkeys have grown quite out of reach. Even geese, short as their legs are, are able to rise on wings above the vulgar herd. Ducks have got up, like a flock out of a frog pond. We cannot raise a quack, without a dollar. Water, that used to run down hill to the level of common people, has now got away of getting up above their reach. You have to come down ten dollars to make it come up from the Croton pipes. Dry goods used to be low; "selling off at cost." We never hear of such things now. Even brandy, that used to run down so easy, is up now. A shilling for a drink. Every thing we eat, drink, and wear is—Heigh-ho, how high!—*Tribune.*

AVERAGE DURATION OF LIFE.—Professor Buchanan makes the following observations upon the average duration of life: "In the latter part of the sixteenth century, one-half of all born died under five, the average longevity of the population being about eighteen years. In the seventeenth one-half the population lived over twenty-seven years. In the latter forty years one-half exceeded thirty-two years of age. At the beginning of the present century one-half exceeded forty-two years; and from 1838 to 1845 one-half exceeded forty-three. The average longevity of these successive periods has been increased from eighteen years in the sixteenth century up to forty-three and seven-tenths by our last reports."

PROMISE of marriage is like precious China—a man has so much to pay for his breakage.

WHEN Epitaphs speak truth, where will sinners be buried?

TRUE religion shows its influence in every part of our conduct; it is like the sap of the living tree which penetrates the most distant boughs.

For the American Agriculturist.

MESSENGERS. EDITORS:—In a private note you requested me to send you a detail of the processes adopted in my family for preparing and cooking some favorite dishes, which you and others of my friends have been especially pleased with.

I send you to-day another recipe, which may be a common one for aught I know, but it is a good one at any rate. As I hinted two weeks since, it would be a fine thing if your lady readers would write out some of their good and long tried recipes, and let them fill a column in your paper. If they had a few printed copies of these it would save a great deal of trouble in writing them out for their friends when they visit them. Yours, S****.

STUFFED BEEF-STEAK.—Procure two thick slices from the round of beef. Sew these together at the edges and wherever the muscles separate, leaving a place large enough to insert the hand. Chop finely together one pound and a half of beef-steak and half a pound of salt pork; add to this three or four slices of moistened bread, and season well as for other dressing. With this, stuff the beef-steak; sew it up closely, and put it into a bag or pin a towel around it; put it into a pot with boiling water enough to cover it, and stew two and a half hours; then place it in a dripping-pan and remove the cloth; pour the gravy over it, and bake in a hot oven from one-half to three-fourths of an hour. Place it in a large platter and remove the threads. Thicken and season the gravy well and pour it over the meat; scatter small lumps of butter over the whole, and it is then ready for the table.

THE WAY TO SPOIL POTATOES.—It is a little singular that many, who are otherwise excellent cooks, are ignorant of the mode of serving up boiled potatoes. Instead of the rich, dry, mealy vegetable, which graces some tables, theirs are invariably soggy, and heavy as bread when the yeast is worthless. Their method of spoiling potatoes after they are well cooked is wonderfully simple. They place over the dish containing them hot and smoking from the boiler, a tight cover, and keep it there—any one can do it, and eat water-logged potatoes in consequence. Better put their cover out of sight, even if the contents of the dish should cook a few minutes sooner on that account. Boiled potatoes intended for the table should not be covered a moment.—*Norwich Examiner.*

WHITE COFFEE CREAM.—This is made by putting a quart of milk on the fire, with about six ounces of white sugar. In another vessel beat up the yolks of ten eggs and pour the milk gradually upon them. Roast your coffee (three or four ounces) till it is a very light brown color, break it in a mortar slightly, and add it while hot to your custard; strain through a jelly-bag, pour the cream into cups, and put them to cool. Every thing depends on the coffee being used while hot, so as to catch the aroma which goes off as it cools.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

If you happen to live in a house which has marble fire-places never wash them with suds; this in time destroys the polish. They should be dusted; the spots taken off with a nice oiled cloth, and then rubbed dry with a soft rag.

If you wish to preserve fine teeth, always clean them thoroughly after you have eaten your last meal at night. We have preserved half-decayed teeth many years by washing them

after every meal, and rubbing them once a day with fresh charcoal from the fire.

About the last of May or the first of June, the little millers, which lay moth eggs, begin to appear. Therefore brush all your woollens and pack them away in a dark place, covered with linen. They should be well wrapped in linen. This is easy and very efficacious. The same book recommends tobacco as repulsive to moth, but it failed entirely on trial. Solid camphor succeeded well.

If you have a strip of land do not throw away suds. They are good manure for bushes and young plants.

Suet keeps good all the year round, if chopped and packed down in a stone jar, covered with molasses. Mince pie meat may be equally well preserved if boiled, chopped, and similarly packed.

Do not let knives be dropped in hot dish water. Thousands of dollars worth of knife-handles are spoiled every year, by carelessness in this particular.

Straw beds are much better for being boxed at the sides, in the same manner upholsters prepare ticks for feathers. If straw beds are stitched through like mattresses, they are greatly improved, and need no stirring up.

The oftener carpets are shaken, the longer they wear. The dirt that collects under them grinds out the threads. Do not have carpets swept oftener than is absolutely necessary; a broom wears them very much. Pick up threads by hand, and brush crumbs into the dust pan.—*Frugal Housewife.*

HOW TO DEAL WITH A HUSBAND.—Some people say—"If your husband looks grave, let him alone; don't disturb or annoy him." Pshaw! when I'm married, the soberer my husband looked, the more fun I'd rattle about his ears. "Don't disturb him!" I guess so! I'd salt his coffee, and pepper his tea, and sugar his beef-steak, and tread on his toes, and hide his newspaper, and sew up his pockets, and put pins in his slippers, and dip his cigars in water, and would not stop for the Great Mogul till I had shortened his face to my liking. Certainly he'd "get vexed;" there would not be any fun in teasing him if he didn't, and that would give his melancholy blood a good healthful start, and his eyes would snap and sparkle, and he'd say, "Fanny, will you be quiet or not?" and I should laugh and pull his whiskers, and say, "Decidedly not!" and then I should tell him I had not the slightest idea how handsome he looked when he was vexed, and then he would pretend not to hear the compliment—but would put up his dickey, and take a sly peep at the glass, (for all that,) and then he'd begin to grow amiable, and get off his stilts, and be just as agreeable all the rest of the evening as if he was not my husband, and all because I didn't follow that stupid advice "to let him alone." Just as if I didn't know! Just imagine me, Fanny, sitting down like a cricket in the corner, with my fore-finger in my mouth, looking out the sides of eyes, and waiting till that man got ready to speak to me! You can see at once it would be—be—Well, the amount of it is, I should not do it.—*Fanny Fern.*

TERPSICHOEAN FACT.—One of the best things to resist fatigue is music. Girls who could not walk a mile to save their lives, will dance in company with a knock-knee'd clarinet and superannuated fiddle from tea time till sunrise.

The face of Truth is not less fair and beautiful for all the counterfeit visors which have been put upon her.—*Shaftsbury.*

There are some kinds of men who cannot pass their time alone; they are the flails of occupied people.—*M. de Bonald.*

AFFLICTION is the wholesome soil of virtue, where patience, honor, sweet humanity, calm fortitude, take root and strongly flourish.—*Mal-let.*

AGRICULTURAL LECTURES AT YALE COLLEGE.

WE call attention to the announcement in our advertising columns, of the annual course of Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry at Yale College. There are but two colleges in this country we believe, which have courses of lectures of this character in connection with practical operations carried on in the laboratory; and these have not as yet received that support which they deserve from the community. We are quite sure that, were farmers generally aware of the benefit to be derived from an attendance upon such a course of lectures, as is annually given at Yale College, there would not be room enough to accommodate the numbers who would every winter flock in, to spend ten or twelve weeks in attending the lectures, working in the laboratory, and participating in the daily discussions that take place among the farmers who meet there. We spent nearly three years in this laboratory, and while there met every winter with several enterprising young men, some of whom had left families at home, and we recollect of no instance of one who did not feel that he had been repaid a hundred-fold for the time and expense incurred.

We do not recommend any one to go with a view of becoming a proficient analyzer, in the short space of two or three months. To analyze well is an *art* acquired only by long practice, combined with a thorough study of chemical relations. But very many of the most common operations in husbandry are chemical processes, and we think any man can "farm it" more profitably, who has some knowledge of chemical principles. We know no better way to acquire the beginnings of such knowledge, than to devote a short season to such a course of instruction and practice, as is given in the course of lectures founded at Yale College by the late Professor NORTON, and continued under the thoroughly scientific care of Professor PORTER. The general plan of this course is as follows.

Those attending, meet daily for an hour's lecture upon the principles of scientific and practical agriculture. After the lecture, which is interspersed with experiments and answers to questions, those in attendance spend some time together, or in groups, and converse about and discuss the subject of the lecture. The rest of the day is devoted to practising some of the simple experiments in the laboratory, and studying and examining various agricultural works in the ample libraries of the college. The daily intercourse between those from different localities, and the constant attention given to the best methods of improving agricultural operations, can hardly fail to yield an ample return to those who avail themselves of these advantages, to say nothing of the increased enjoyment every person engaged in the labor of the farm, must derive from an intelligent perception of the whys and wherefores of many of his operations.

We say then, to those who can do so without too great a sacrifice, arrange your business so as to be present at the opening of these lectures, and devote a few weeks to studying and investigating the principles which lie at the bottom of the successful pursuit of your occupation or profession of farming. A few weeks study, under an acknowledged, accurate, scientific, and conservative instructor, will do much to shield both yourselves and your neighbors from the

impositions of the scores of scientific pretenders, that are just now forcing themselves into the field of agricultural improvement; while the impulse given to thought and investigation, will doubtless lead you to future profitable results.

RETURN OF PROFESSOR NASH FROM EUROPE.

WE are happy to notice the arrival of Professor NASH, of Amherst, Massachusetts, at this port on the 3d inst. He called upon us immediately after landing, and we had a short but very pleasant conversation with him relative to the progress of European agriculture. He has been absent about eight months, on an agricultural tour in Great Britain, France, and Belgium. He is in excellent health, and much pleased with many things he met abroad. We shall probably have a continuation now of his excellent letters on European agriculture, three of which have already appeared in the columns of this paper. Professor NASH resumes his chair as Agricultural Professor at Amherst College, Mass., and we trust the young farmers of the country will throng to his lectures. They cannot but be highly benefitted by his instructions; he is a practical as well as scientific farmer.

LAGUERREOTYPES ON TOMBSTONES.—A cotemporary, speaking of a practice lately coming into vogue, of inserting daguerreotypes of deceased persons in the marble headstones of their graves, says: "This is a novel and appropriate method not only of commemorating friends, but of bringing them as they appeared in life to the recollection of acquaintances visiting their graves. Were it universally adopted, it would increase the melancholy interest of cemeteries, and would be an invaluable addition to the tombs of public and distinguished citizens."

This practice would, undoubtedly, increase the "melancholy interest" of cemeteries, but we cannot agree with the taste of our cotemporary. We have seen several instances of this kind, and we have turned away from them with a strong feeling that there is an incongruity in thus mingling the living with the dead. The beaming eye, the animated countenance, and dress of the living form, so faithfully portrayed in the daguerreotype, seem sadly out of place when fixed in marble over the silent repose of the departed. In the home circle, amid the active scenes of life, it is pleasant to have the living portrait of one who there moved, breathed, and participated in our labors, enjoyments, and festivities, but when we visit the quiet recesses of the dead, we love to let the mind sink back into itself in pensive thought, or to lose itself in fancying the distant scenes of transcendent happiness, whither the departed spirit has taken its returnless flight. Let the pure, plain, white marble stand as an enduring monument to indicate the last resting-place of the decaying body, but chain not there the remembrance of the departed spirit by a representative of the two still combined; and especially let this not be done by disfiguring the stone with a miniature plate, which the blanching winds and sun will inevitably soon change to a faded or ghastly spectre.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR DECEMBER.—This number commences the Eighth Volume, and as it is entirely made up of original articles, it will doubtless be more valued by those who wish to

build up and support American literature. It contains, among many other valuable illustrated articles, "Memoirs of the Holy Land, by JACOB ABBOT;" "The Virginian Canaan, by a Virginian;" an article on "Plymouth," with maps of that interesting locality, and illustrations of several buildings and other objects in the vicinity.

DICKENS'S HOUSEHOLD WORDS.—The December number of this valuable work is at hand, and is not a whit behind its predecessors. There are few periodicals published in the English language which convey more instruction in the same space, and none that treat of abstruse subjects, in words so plain and comprehensible. In the present number, the article "Air Maps," is alone worth the price of the whole ninety-six pages. Many persons unacquainted with this work, have supposed it to be an American imitation. It is an exact reprint of the English edition, and the numbers are issued here by the enterprising publishers very soon after their first appearance in England. We consider this as the most valuable, because the most instructive, of all the writings of CHARLES DICKENS. Published by McELRATH & BARKER, 17 Spruce street, New York: \$2 a year, or 20 cents for the monthly numbers.

TO MAKE YELLOW BUTTER.—An item "going the rounds," says, "to make yellow butter in winter, put in the yolk of eggs, just before the butter comes, near the termination of the churning. This has been repeatedly tried, and it makes very fine butter. It is kept by many as a great secret, but its great value requires publicity."

We have not tried the above, and are little disposed to do so, because we can see no plausibility in the statement, except, that because the yolk of an egg is yellow, it will communicate a yellow color to butter. We think the effect of the egg, if it mingles with the butter at all by the above process, will be to injure its flavor and render it much more perishable. Will not some of those unknown persons who have "repeatedly tried it," throw aside for once their veil of secrecy and give us the "facts and figures," and tell a host of inquirers whether the process is really practicable and useful; whether the yolk of eggs mingled with butter instead of destroying its rich flavor, improves it; whether butter prepared in this way is enough richer in appearance to pay the cost, and whether it will keep as well as without the eggs?

IMPORTATION OF ALDERNEY COWS.—Mr. JOHN A. TAINTOR, of Hartford, Ct., received per ship *Helvetius*, which arrived at this port from Havre, the 29th November, two Alderney cows from the Isle of Jersey. They are four years old, and are considered the best of their kind. One is the first premium cow of the Isle of Jersey for the present year, and the other of last year. They cost about \$200 each, all expenses included, delivered at Hartford. Although the best of Alderneys are thin and angular in the body, nothing can be finer than their heads, horns, eyes, and limbs; and if they were bred for a round, fat carcass, they would then lose that quality which makes them so desirable, namely the production of milk as yellow and rich as ordinary cream.

For the American Agriculturist.

PREPARATION OF GROUND FOR CABBAGES.

THE writer of this would be much obliged for your advice, as to the best method of growing cabbage, as I have had a complete failure of that vegetable this season. The soil I raised them on, was of a sandy loam nature. Last year I had a crop of ruta bagas on the same lot, and they turned out excellently. It was then pared and sod burnt, with ashes spread; afterwards a heavy coat of manure, composed of refuse meat, dregs of a glue kettle, lime, and soil, and the crop of turnips was excellent. This year I prepared it the same way, with the same manure, and planted cabbages, which, as I have said, failed. The preparation was the same, with the exception of the sod not being burnt. Please favor me with your advice, whether you think the ground has had too much animal matter, as the cabbage grew large enough, but did not head; and thus oblige an old subscriber.

Norwalk, Ct., Nov. 7, 1853. G. M. J.

We are much obliged for the above note from "an old subscriber," as the failure of crops is a very important item of knowledge to the farmer and gardener. The failure of cabbage to head may arise from degenerate seed, grown on stumps that never had a head. The finest heads should be selected for seed, and grown at a distance from all other members of the *brassica* (cabbage) tribe of plants. The failure may also be owing to *clump foot*; but in this case the foliage is also deficient. It may be owing to some deficiency in the soil of the inorganic constituents of the cabbage. The cabbage is too near akin to the ruta бага to form a good succession for it; and it is possible that the turnips, which found plenty of potash and lime in the fresh burnt sod, did not leave enough of those elements to mature the succeeding crop of cabbages. The excess of ammonia in the manures used, would tend to stimulate the growth of leaves at the expense of the head. Meat and glue are very powerful fertilizers. The information our correspondent seeks will be found in the articles on cabbage we begin this week. We would recommend, in brief, however, that the land be subsoiled, or if he have not faith to do that, let him trench a few square rods and note the results. The soil, judging from the locality and the failure of the crop, will probably be found to be deficient in lime, phosphoric acid, and sulphuric acid. We have found marsh mud and sea weed an excellent dressing for cabbage; and as he is not far from the Sound, let him add these to his compost heap in any quantities convenient to himself. Super-phosphate of lime, at the rate of three hundred pounds to the acre, may also be put into the heap, or be spread broad cast, and plowed in in the spring.

A CHICKEN STORY.—We have about done with publishing tough chicken stories, and especially those relating to Shanghaes, for we think they have "had their day," and they need no further scribbling of ours to perpetuate their memory to future generations; some odd thousands of unsightly pictures will effectually do that. However, for the amusement of those who are especially interested in this matter, we give the following, which we clip from the *Washington County Post*:

The undersigned claims to have the best Shanghai fowls in the country, and certifies that he has one Shanghai hen that commenced laying on the 20th day of January, 1853, and has

up to this time laid 150 eggs, and hatched and raised three broods of chickens. He further certifies that one of the pullets of the first brood has laid 22 eggs, sat, and hatched thirteen chickens—the chickens were hatched the 13th day of October last, the mother not being quite eight months old when she came off the nest with her chickens. He further states that he has one cockerel of the same brood that weighs 8 lbs. 9 ounces, and one pullet of the same brood that weighs 7½ lbs., and still another, which weighs 8 lbs. 1 oz. These, it must be remembered, are all less than 8 months old.

Now, beat these who can! If any man can exhibit larger or more thrifty specimens, I will acknowledge myself beaten; if not, I claim to have the largest, and best breed of poultry in the country. No exceptions are made in this case.

ANDREW ROGGY.

Cama age, Nov. 1, 1853.

MASSACHUSETTS OXEN.—At the Western Hampden Agricultural Fair, there were 50 yoke of oxen exhibited, the average weight of which was 3,594 pounds to the pair. The following figures show the separate weight of pairs:—Daniel Munson, 4,600, 4,290, 3,800, 3,450, 3,120; Seth Bush, 4,500, 4,090, 3,840, 3,740, 3,620, 3,420; George Taylor, 4,190, 3,990; Charles Fowler, 4,000, 3,880, 3,880, 3,690, 3,530, 3,200; William Noble, 3,800, 3,450, 3,770, 3,070; Hezekiah Taylor, 3,690, 3,660, 3,160, 3,540, 3,350, 3,040; Luke Bush, 3,850, 3,190; George H. Mosely, 3,780, 3,610, 3,440; Elijah Owen, 3,450, 3,450, 3,400, 3,230; Wm. Squier, 3,350; Roswell King, 3,230; Town of Westfield, 3,280; Elijah Sibley, 4,000, West Springfield; Abner Moore, 3,800, 3,590, 3,190, Montgomery; Oliver Moore, 3,380, 3,180, do.; Moses Moore, 3,300, do.; Wm. Herrick, 3,280, do.; O. Moore, 3,230, do. One pair not embraced in the above, by Mr. Luke Bush, estimated 5,500 pounds.

SUGAR MAKING IN PLAQUEMINES.—The *National* of Plaquemines, in its issue of the 18th ult., speaks of the season as the most propitious possible for grinding, and for the granulation of the sugar. The planters, it adds, are not losing a minute, and are making every effort to bring their labors to a close as rapidly as possible. On all hands the sugar is said to be beautifully clear and white. M. GARR, especially, is said to be obtaining surprising results; and the produce of Mr. FELIX and HUGHES VILLERE is also said to be of very superior quality, such as must command a high price in this market. The crop is generally abundant, and promises a favorable yield.

CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURE.—A gentleman in the vicinity of Sacramento, has succeeded this year in raising about an acre of tobacco, which crop has proved to be one of the most remunerating of that State. The following we clip from the *Atla*:

Cotton and Tobacco.—That both of these great staple products of the south may be grown in this country, we have ample evidence in the agricultural exhibition of Messrs. Warren & Son, where samples of cotton and tobacco are exhibited, the former grown on the banks of the Sacramento, and the other in the vicinity of Sonora. Both are pronounced by judges to be of a very superior quality.

On the arrival of the last Oregon steamer, a huckster on Long Wharf purchased about five hundred dollars worth of apples and pears, which he retailed out at an average price of fifty cents each; though for the best and largest he gets 75c. to \$1 00 each. For the lot he paid on an average 37½c. each, all round, big and little, sound and specked. Grapes are in abundant supply, and of the finest quality; selling to the trade at 15c. to 20c. per lb.; retailing, 25c. to 37½c. per lb.

Mr. JULIUS K. ROSE, of this city, purchased within the year a rancho of about 500 acres, at

Sonoma, (forty miles from this city,) for which he paid \$17,000. On this rancho there is a vineyard of four acres, from which Mr. Rose has already brought to market 25,000 lbs., and has about 15,000 lbs. more, yet to bring in. This forty thousand pounds of grapes will net him nearly fifteen thousand dollars in cash. Those first brought to market sold for about \$1 per lb., down to 25c.—the quality very superior.

Pears from the Mission Orchard at San Jose, have been selling in large quantities through the season, at 20c. per lb.; retailing at 25c. to 30c. At these prices there is a good demand and a ready sale for all brought in.

CLAIMS OF AGRICULTURAL PATENTS

ISSUED FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 22, 1853.

CUTTERS OF GRAIN AND GRASS HARVESTERS.—By W. Pierpont, of Salem, N. J.: I claim hanging the cutter blade at each end to a crank, so as to cause the rotary draw cut in form of a circle, as described, in combination with the counter rod, for insuring the perfect revolution of both shafts in unison.

GRASS HARVESTERS.—By Wm. H. Hall, of Philippi, Va.: I claim the tram in combination with the staples on the arms, as described.

SELF-ACTING PRESSES.—By S. R. Holt, of Worthington, Ohio: I do not claim, in general, the device of making the weight of the article pressed act as the pressing power, by making the press itself rise and fall on the system of levers or other mechanical powers.

But I claim so arranging the lever, and providing it with a self-adjusting follower in combination with the lever and the bed plate, with its supporting frame, that the motion of the article pressed may be transmitted to the long end of the lever, at or near the fixed centre of motion of the frame, causing the weight of the press and article to be pressed, to exert power on the follower, and thereby gradually press the article into a more compact and solid form, the power being increased when the weight of the article is not sufficient, by means of the pinion and rack bar which receive motion from a driving shaft, the whole being constructed, arranged, and operating as set forth.

FOREIGN PATENT.—*Preparing Hemp*—C. J. L. Cloux, of France, patentee.—The hemp, after being stripped, is put into a vat or tub, with a sufficient quantity of water to cover it. The water is kept at a temperature of about 50° or 60° for 15 hours, when it is drawn off and replaced by other water, containing 2 lbs. of soda and 2 lbs. of soft-soap dissolved in it, for every 100 lbs. of hemp. The heat of this liquor may be 100°, or it may be boiled in it for five hours. The hemp is then taken out and dried in the open air, or in a stove room, at a low temperature. When it is dry it is passed between fine fluted rolls, whereby it acquires the softness of flax without losing its original strength. This treatment of hemp, it is said, enables it to be spun like flax.

CONSUMPTION IN PHILADELPHIA.—The *Philadelphia Sun* says: As a result of the advantages enjoyed by our citizens on the occasion of Thanksgiving Days, we subjoin the following statistics of the amount of articles consumed on Thursday, which we have carefully collected; 37½ barrels of superfine flour, used in various ways; 169 bushels of potatoes, baked, roasted, boiled, &c.; 321,652 turkeys, 456 of which were roasted, and upon which 25 small sacks of salt were used, and about 14 pounds of pepper; 459 chickens, cooked in various ways; 396 ducks, variously prepared; 261,021 pounds of butter; 260,000 pounds of cheese; 572 pound cakes; 291,500 loaves of bread; 450 roasting pigs; and there were only 160 salt mackerel. There were also drank 161,221 gallons of coffee, in which were used nearly the same number of quarts of milk; 760 gallons of champagne; 300 gallons of brandy; and in the district of Moyamensing alone there were drank 521 gallons of whisky; 760 casks of lager beer, and

other liquors in proportion. These statistics only show the propensity of the human species in reference to their gastronomic character, and so far as our figures go in regard to drinking, the number of arrests made for drunkenness substantially demonstrate them.

THE HORSES OF THE SAHARA.

The French General Dumas, director of affairs in Algeria, has just published an interesting and original work on the Horses of the African desert, in which he gives all the experiences of Abd-el-kader and other Arab chiefs, as well as his own. The *Journal des Debats* contains a summary of this work, from which the following passages are translated:

The horse of the true breed (hoor) has his position amongst the Arabs of the desert like the date tree. According to his age he bears a different name, and is even more famed for his exploits than for his genealogy. The horse is of the true race, which after a long journey shakes himself, paws the ground, neighs when a feed of barley is offered to him, which he begins to eat eagerly after smelling it three or four times. It is of the horse of this kind that Arabs say, "Give him barley and abuse him." If a horse neighs with joy at the sight of an oasis and seems to salute, with graceful movements of his head, the green trees and the flowing waters; if he never drinks without bending his knee, and so as to mark by an undulating line from the croup to the head, the flexible curve of his body; if his nostrils dilate continually; if his eyes are always in movement; if his ears rise and fall alternately; if, at the least noise, he quivers without changing place, he is of noble blood. He can bear thirst, hunger, and fatigue. "Give him barley and abuse him."

But if the Tell, the region of grain, is closed against the horse of the Sahara, he is able to pass the whole year without barley; and yet, to perform journeys of 30 leagues a day, without any other nourishment than dates and the coarse herbage of the desert—the alfa which makes him travel, the guetof which makes him fight, and the guetof which is even better than barley. It was thus that Abd-el-kader, driven from the Tell, passed like a flash of lightning from one extremity to the other of Moghreb, without making a single halt, and often at the head of a thousand horsemen.

Abd-el-kader himself, in his letter to General Dumas, gives examples of the powers of endurance of the desert horses, which would be incredible, if he had not proved them to be true at our expense. He speaks, amongst others, of a gallop of five or six hours a day, continued for 25 successive days, which suppose a distance of 25 leagues (75 miles) traversed every day. This is not all, adds the Emir; a horse travelling every day, and which eats as much barley as it pleases, can continue this for three or four months, without resting a single day.

As to the swiftness of the Barbary horse, a fact is cited by General Dumas which will give an approximate idea of it. A French General suddenly arrested at Oran, required to see certain papers which he had left at Tlemcen. Tlemcen is 35 leagues (105 miles) from Oran, and the route which separates them is cut up by the mountains and ravines. The arrested general confined his barb to an Arab messenger, who promised to return on the following day. He arrived in fact, at the same hour the following day with the documents in question. The horse had travelled 70 leagues (210 miles) through a difficult country, having halted only once and been fed once.

As some mention is made of the greater or smaller difference which exists between the Barbary and the Arab horse, let us speak, in passing, of the manner in which the breed of horses is tried in the two countries. The nejdih (the horse of Arabia) is tried by being made to gallop seven leagues (21 miles) in a certain time, and then to eat a measure of barley. In Algeria the trial is the same in result, but different

in the manner. The horse under trial must race with three relays of fresh horses, over distances of three leagues each, and arrive first at the goal each time. If he is successful, and after that eats barley, his master is reputed a fortunate man throughout the whole of Sahara, and the horse's renown is without rival.

It is curious to compare, in point of view of the locomotion gained by means of the horse, the habits of the South American horsemen with those of the Arab. Here we have, in place of the desert of sand, the Sahara, the desert of grass, the Pampas. The Pampas are 800 leagues across, and in these almost limitless plains live, in an almost wild state, innumerable herds of horses. The Guacho, in the midst of the wilderness, selects the horse which he determines to ride, throws the lasso over it, drags the horse thus caught to him, saddles it, and gallops along. After three or four hours of furious riding the horse falls, and the rider continues his course on another caught in the same way. Thus the Guacho, mounting horse after horse, performs a journey of 100 leagues in 24 hours.

The Arab has not the resource of the Sahara in changing his horse at will, and the nature of the soil of Africa renders this mode of riding impossible. In the Pampas the horse is seldom worth more than 50*f*. The price of a horse sometimes rises to 20,000*f*. in the Sahara. The former horse only performed two or three journeys of 30 leagues in his life; the latter can recommence on the morrow a journey of 60 leagues.

TRAVELLING ON HORSEBACK AND ON FOOT.

MEN never see the country who fly through it at the rate of thirty or forty miles an hour; even if the usual path of railroads lay through the most interesting portions. The very best method of travelling is upon horseback. Next best, if you are young and hearty, or if you wish to become so, is foot-travelling. The pedestrian is, in all respects, the most independent; and if time is of no importance, all the details of exploring trips should be made on foot.

If you are on horseback, you can do more in a shorter time. You abbreviate the time and labor of passing over the intermediate space between you and the point of interest. Then there is good company in a spirited horse—a thousand times more than in a flat man. You sit in your saddle at ease, giving him his own way, the bridle loose, while you search on either side the various features of the way. Your nag becomes used to you and you to him; till a sympathetic connection is established, and he always seems to do, of his own reflection, just what you wanted him to do. Now a leisurely swinging walk; now a smart trot, then a spirited bit of a canter, which imperceptibly dies out into an amble, pace, and walk. When you rise a hill to overlook a bold prospect, can anybody persuade you that your horse does not enjoy the sight too? His ears go forward, his eye lights up with a large and bright look, and he gazes for a moment with equine enthusiasm, till some succulent bough, or grassy tuft, converts his taste into a physical form. A good horse is a perfect gentleman. He meets you in the morning with unmistakable pleasure; if you are near the grain-bin, he will give you the most cordial invitation, if not to breakfast with him, at least to wait upon him in that interesting ceremony. There is no hoggish haste in his meals. His drink is particularly nice. He always loves running water in the clearest brook, at the most sparkling place in it. No man shall make me believe that he does not observe and quietly enjoy the sunflash on the gravel beneath, and on the wavy surface above. He arches down his neck to the surface, his name falls gracefully over his head, he drinks with hearty earnestness, and the trobbing swallows pulsate so audibly and musically that you feel a sympathetic thirst. Now he lifts his head, and looks first up the road to see who is coming, and then down the road, at those work-horses, turned loose, affecting gayety with

their old stiff legs, and hard and hooped bellies, and then, with a long breath, he takes the after drink. Once more lifting his head, but now only a few inches above the surface, the drops trickle from his lips back to the brook. Finally he cleanses his mouth and chews his bit, and plays with the surface of the water with his lithe lip, and begins to paw the stream. Guiding him out, you propose to yourself a real boy's drink. Selecting a favorable place, on a dry bank, where the stones give you a suitable rest, you lie flat down, at full length, and begin. Your luck will depend upon your judgment of places and skill of performance. Should you be too dignified to lie down, you will probably compromise and kneel, awkwardly protruding your head to the edge, where a little pool breaks over its rim and then you will send the first drops down the wrong way. Musical as is crystal water, softly flowing over silver gravel, between fringed banks, its passage down the breathing tubes is anything but musical or graceful; and you will have an episode with your handkerchief behind the bushes—coughing, crying, and greatly exercised in various ways. But if you are willing to be a real boy, (and no one is fit to be a man after he has lost all the boy,) and lie level with the stream, careless of grass or gravel on vest, apply your lips gently just above the point of the ripple, where it breaks over the gravel, you shall quietly and relishfully quench your thirst; and, if you be handsome, or think yourself so, regale your eyes, too, with a fair face, seen in that original mirror in which, long before quicksilver or polished metal, Adam and Eve made their toilet. There is yet another mode; with both your hands form a cup, by lapping the little finger of the left hand upon the corresponding part of the right, and then curving the whole to a bowl-form. A little practice will enable you to lift and drink from this bucket with ease, where the ground does not permit recumbency. A good pair of hands, such as ours, ought to hold two large and one small mouthfuls. But that will depend somewhat on the size of the mouth.

But it was not to tell you how to drink, nor how good and companionable horses drink, that this sheet was begun. But to urge those who can command September or October leisure to avoid all beaten paths of pleasure, to make a tour through the mountain country of Western Connecticut and Massachusetts. If you are young, and not abundant in means, and can get a friend to accompany you, go a-foot. If you are able, go on horseback. If you wish to take your wife, or a sister, or your mother, or other fair friend, then a light four-wheeled covered buggy is to be elected. If there be three or four of you, two horses and a two-seat light carriage, with a movable top. Limit your articles of dress to a few, and those not easily torn or soiled; for it is good and most morally wholesome for Americans once in a while to dress and to act, not upon the rule of "what will people think?" but according to their own real necessities and convenience. And, above all; let every woman have a bloomer dress, for the sake of foot-excursions. We are not ultra on Bloomers.

In the city or town, our eye is yet in bondage to the old forms. But in the country, where the fields are to be travelled, the rocks climbed, brooks to be crossed, and fences scaled, bushes and weeds navigated, a woman in a long dress and multitudinous petticoats is a ridiculous abomination. Something is always catching; the party is detained till each woman can gather up her flowing robes, and clutch them in her left hand, while a shawl, parasol, and bonnet strings fill up the right. Thus she is engineered over and around the rocks or logs; and in spite of all pains and gallantry, returns home bedrabbled and ragged. A Bloomer costume leaves the motion free, dispenses with half the help from without, and, above all, avoids needless exposure of the person. If ignorant of what is best, a fair friend is caught in the country without such suitable dress, she is to be pitied,

not blamed. But where one may have them, rejects them for field excursions as unbecoming and ridiculous, let me assure such foolish persons, that it is the only dress that is really decent. I should think less of one's judgment and delicacy who, after a fair trial of either dress, in an excursion requiring much field walking, was not heartily converted to the theory of Bloomerism, and to its practice in the country.—*Rev. H. W. Beecher.*

KIND WORDS.—USE THEM.

BECAUSE they fall pleasantly on the ear of all to whom they are addressed, and it is therefore one of the ways of promoting human happiness.

Because they leave an impression in your favor and thus prepare the way for your greater influence over others for good.

Because kind words powerfully contribute to soothe and quiet your own spirit when ruffled by the unkindness of others.

Because they show the difference between you and the rude, malicious, or revengeful, and are suited to show them their wrong.

Because they are suited to stir up the kind affections of your own heart. There is sweet music in such a voice rightly to affect the soul.

Because they are so common, use them that there may be more of such bright stars in our dark firmament.

Because they aid in carrying out the divine injunctions, "be courteous," "be kindly affectioned one to another."

Because you cannot conceive of any truly benevolent being who would not use them.

Because you have heard such words from your God; and hope to hear such forever.—*American Messenger.*

PRE-PAYMENT OF POSTAGE.—All correspondents are requested to *pre-pay their postage* on letters to us, as they thereby secure pre-payment in return. The saving of two cents for each letter may seem a small matter to such as seldom write, but the general omission to pre-pay would make a difference of hundreds of dollars per annum in our own postage bills.

We also suggest the propriety, where correspondents write us expressly on their own business, requesting a favor which causes us some trouble, and with no corresponding benefit, that they not only pre-pay their postage, but also enclose a stamp, to pre-pay the answer they solicit in return.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Northern Flour is $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents better than last week; Southern Flour remains unchanged. Wheat is a trifle lower. The same with Indian Corn and other grain. Pork has given way again 50 to 75 cents per bbl. Wool, four large sales of foreign took place in this city the past week. Prices were well sustained.

Cotton has fallen the past week fully one quarter of a cent per lb. Other Southern products, no change.

Money is still difficult to be had here on good paper outside of the banks for less than 10 to 12 per cent. interest.

Stocks are a little firmer; but so many are desirous to sell they continue to rule low.

THE HOG MARKET AND OUR PACKERS.—The opening of the packing season finds the market extremely unsettled. The reported abundance of the hog crop this year, the high prices last winter, with widely different results to producer and purchaser still fresh in the minds of both, and the late stringency in the money market, all tend to create a want of confidence, and to destroy unanimity between the buyer and seller.

It is very certain that the high prices of last season had no sufficient basis, but were the result of a brisk competition among the buyers, and the great buoyancy in the market in the early part of the season. It is equally certain that the present crop of hogs is large, though most probably exaggerated, as the largeness or shortness of crops in this country invariably is. How much larger, if any, than of the last year, or whether the crop is greater than can be marketed safely and profitably at fair prices, are questions which time alone can determine. The point, however, is universally conceded, that nothing like the prices of last year will be approximated; in fact, they were fully fifty per cent. above those now respectively offered or asked by either buyer or seller. From a similarity of views even to this extent, a better understanding must soon be effected; especially when it is remembered that the lowest figures named by the purchaser will amply remunerate the producer, and, indeed, are rates that a few seasons since the seller would have been delighted to obtain.—*Louisville Journal of Nov. 28.*

From the Mark Lane Express, Nov. 14th.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

The downward movement in prices of Wheat, which commenced in the beginning of the month, has continued during the present week, and at several of the leading provincial markets a further fall of about 2s. per qr. has taken place, making the total decline from the highest point 3s. to 4s. per qr. This reaction, after so rapid an advance, may be viewed as quite in accordance with the usual laws of trade; at each step upwards sellers come forward to realize profits, whilst buyers naturally exercise greater caution. We have experienced similar intervals of depression on several occasions since the first commencement of the rise, but they have proved of short duration, and we are of opinion that this will again be found the case in the present instance.

The reports in regard to the yield of the last crop become worse rather than better as the thrashing is proceeded with, and it is quite certain that the deficiency has not been exaggerated, there is consequently reason to conclude that we shall require to import very largely in order to keep prices down at their present level; indeed there appears to us to be much more danger of supplies falling short of the demand, than of an excess of imports.

The weather has during the last fortnight been auspicious for out-door labors, and considerable progress has been made with the preparation of the land, and Wheat sowing is now being proceeded with as rapidly as possible. Should the weather continue favorable, a somewhat larger breadth of land than usual would probably be cultivated with Wheat, and we expect that farmers will be too busily engaged in the fields for some weeks to bring supplies to market very freely. Thus far the deliveries have been very small, and a large portion of what has appeared at the markets in the agricultural districts has been taken for seed.

THE CONTINENTAL CORN TRADE.

The dull tone of the English advices during the past fortnight appears to have had some influence on the Wheat trade in the Baltic, and the most recently-received accounts from thence inform us that prices had rather receded. Meanwhile we continue to receive but indifferent reports in regard to the quality of the new Wheat, and the yield is at the same time said to have proved short. This is certainly the case in the neighborhood of Danzig and in Lower Poland; but in the upper districts, quality as well as quantity is better spoken of. The shipments of Wheat from Danzig had been on a very liberal scale during the month of October, viz., 92,085 qrs., of which 65,087 qrs. had been despatched to British ports. Stocks had been reduced into a small compass, and of the supplies of new only a trifling proportion was coming to hand in fit condition to admit of it being shipped. Fine Polish Wheat, old, had realized prices equal to 69s. to 70s., and fine mixed, 64s. to 65s. per qr. free on board. For new, quotations were very irregular.

By the latest advice from Russia, it appears that considerable activity prevailed in the Wheat trade. At St. Petersburg, shipments for England on rather

a large scale were in progress, and vessels had been in great request; hence freights had advanced. From Riga we learn that the supplies of Wheat and Rye from the growers had barely sufficed for the local requirements, and that both these articles had commanded very high terms. For Oats, deliverable next spring, prices varying from 16s. up to 17s. 6d. per qr. free on board had been demanded.

Letters from Stettin of Tuesday's date inform us that sellers of Wheat had become more anxious to realize, and though the supplies had not been by any means large, prices had slightly receded.

The accounts from Rostock are likewise of rather a more subdued tone this week; still it would hardly pay to import from thence with the present rates of freight and insurance.

At the near continental ports very little Wheat is held in granary, and new appears to have come forward in small cotehels. Hamburg letters of Tuesday's date describe the Wheat trade as firm, and an opinion prevailed there that prices were likely to be higher. Quotations from Wheat on the spot were then 68s. 6d. for 58lbs. Upland, 69s. 6d. to 70s. per qr. for 59lbs. ditto, and 70s. per qr. free on board for 60lbs. Mecklenburg. For Wheat from outports, equally high rates had been asked. Barley had not been in quite such active request as before, but good 53lbs. Danish had not been offered below 35s. per qr. Oats of 39lbs. weight were quoted 22s., and tick Beans 49s. per qr. free on board.

At Rotterdam, on Monday, there was a small supply of Wheat, and a rise of 1s. to 2s. per qr. was consequently established. Several buyers from France made their appearance at that market, which assisted to give confidence to holders.

From France the advices are not quite so encouraging to shippers as before, but that there is a very great scarcity of Wheat in that country does not admit of doubt. At Paris the Wheat trade—probably influenced to some extent by the Mark Lane advices—was quieter on Wednesday, and flour was about 1 fr. per sack cheaper. At Marseilles, immense supplies of Wheat had been received, chiefly from the Black Sea; and it having been difficult to find the means for conveying such large quantities into the interior, stocks in warehouse had accumulated. Meanwhile there had been no falling off in the country demand, and after a temporary decline of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fr., a reaction to fully the same extent had taken place.

Advices from Leghorn of the 2d. inst. report a further rise in prices there, and as much as 69s. per qr. had been paid for new Marjanople for local consumption. The dearthness of bread was occasioning great distress among the poorer classes, and the Government were doing all they could to keep down prices.

From the Black Sea we learn that vessels were being loaded and despatched as quickly as possible, and that a very large business for export had been done in wheat and Indian Corn, principally, however, for France and the Mediterranean. Wheat was, on the 28th October, old style, quoted from 32s. 8d. up to 36s. 6d. per qr. free on board, and the freight to the United Kingdom was 22s. 3d. to 23s. 3d. per qr.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of the more important Vegetables Fruits, &c.

Washington Market, Dec. 3, 1853.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Mercers \pounds bbl., $\$2\ 25$; June, $\$2$; Western Reds, $\$1\ 75$; Sweet Potatoes, $\$2\ 50$ to $\$2\ 75$; Cabbages, \pounds 100, $\$3\ 50$ to $\$4$; Red do., $\$4$ to $\$4\ 50$; Savoye, $\$2\ 50$ to $\$3$; German Greens, $\$1\ 75$; Cauliflowers, \pounds dozen, $\$1$ to $\$1\ 50$; Broccoli, 75c.; Onions, white, \pounds bbl., $\$2\ 12\frac{1}{2}$; do. yellow, $\$1\ 75$; do. red, $\$1\ 50$; Parsnips \pounds bushel, 50c.; Carrots, \pounds bushel, 44c.; Beets, \pounds bushel, 37c.; Turnips, Ruta Baga, \pounds bbl., $\$1\ 25$; white, \pounds bush., 37c.; yellow stone, \pounds bush., 44c.; Spinach, \pounds bbl., 87c.; Lettuce, \pounds 100, 50c.; Endive, \pounds 100, 62c.; Leeks, \pounds doz. bunches, 31c.; Parsley, \pounds doz. bunches, 18c.; Celery, \pounds doz. bunches, 75c. to $\$1$; Salsafy, \pounds doz. bunches, 75c.

FRUITS.—Apples, Newtown Pippins, \pounds bbl., $\$4$ to $\$4\ 50$; R. I. Greenings, $\$2\ 50$ to $\$3\ 50$; Baldwins, $\$2\ 25$ to $\$2\ 50$; Vandervere, $\$2\ 25$ to $\$2\ 50$; Spitzenburg, $\$2$ to $\$2\ 50$; Pound Sweets, $\$2\ 25$; Twenty ounce Pippins $\$2\ 25$ to $\$2\ 50$; Gilliflowers, $\$2$; Russets, $\$2$; Quinces, \pounds bbl., $\$2\ 50$; Cranberries \pounds bbl., $\$5$ to $\$7\ 50$; Hickory nuts, \pounds bush., $\$2\ 25$; Chestnuts, $\$2\ 25$ to $\$2\ 50$.

The prices of the different vegetables have risen a little during the past week, and potatoes especially have increased. Sweet potatoes are not quite as high as when we made our last quotation, but there are some of very inferior quality offered. Cabbages are in large lots, and are generally of good quality; the price has advanced a little.

Apples are a little higher in price; we saw to-day very few of the Newtown Pippins in market, and the general opinion is that there will not be any forwarded.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, Dec. 5, 1853.

The market this morning was quite brisk, and prices better than last week, though the number of cattle was much larger than we reported then. The difference between the number of cattle reported at the Washington Yards for to-day and last Monday, amounts to upwards of 600, and for the week to one thousand. There were several lots of very fine looking cattle in some of the yards this morning, and butchers found it difficult to secure them without paying a good price; those who paid the best price in the market contended afterwards that they had made the best bargain, as inferior cattle are undoubtedly dear at almost any price, and are seldom worth the money paid for them.

Some raisers of cattle and a few drovers imagine that at times the cattle are reported at too high a figure, alleging that the best sales are taken for the average, and that the transactions in the forenoon generally embrace the choice animals, while those inferior are not disposed of till the afternoon, and consequently do not influence the reports. In order to encourage the improvement of stock, it is quite right that both drivers and raisers should be clearly shown that inferior cattle will not be taken for superior, and that if they aim at realizing even the average rate of the market, they must look to the quality of the stock they offer. Too many are disposed to demand the highest rate, under the impression that their cattle are entitled to the first classification. They need not be surprised that the best animals are first sold, and the poor ones left to draw what they may. The weather was wintry, but it had no effect in checking the demand, though sheep brokers complain of it.

The number of cattle received at the Washington Yards and the other market places, for the week ending December 5th, is as follows.

WASHINGTON YARDS, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

ON HAND:

Beeves,	2,618	2,270
Cows & Calves,	12	
Sheep and Lambs,	1,182	
Veals,	164	

Of these 752 beeves came by the Harlem railroad; also 12 cows, 1182 sheep and lambs, and 164 veal calves.

By the Hudson River railroad 180 beeves were forwarded.

By the Erie railroad, 350 beeves.

The above lots came from the following States:

N. York, by cars, 592 beeves; on foot, 239 do.; by boats, 131 do.

From Pennsylvania, on foot, 216 beeves.

From Ohio, 179 do.

From Virginia, on foot, 242 do.

From Connecticut, on foot, 92 do.

From New Jersey, on foot, 92 do.

The prices of cattle according to the sales effected here are as follows:

Inferior, 7@8c.

Good, 8½@9c.

Superior, or best in market, 9½@10c.

We heard of no lots sold above ten cents, and if there were any they were few and very choice.

BROWNING'S, Sixth street.

Beeves,	548	150
Cows,	15	10
Sheep and Lambs,	6,780	2,000

O'BRIEN'S, Sixth street.

Beeves,	50	
Cows,	15	10

CHAMBERLIN'S, Robinson street.

Beeves,	300	20
Cows and Calves,	25	12
Sheep and Lambs,	4,000	1,500
Veals,	25	

SHEEP.—At Chamberlin's, sheep have been tending downwards in price for the last few days; the market in the beginning of the week was lively, but the stock sent in was more than the demand justified and prices fell to-day; the number on hand is at least one thousand more than were left over on this day week. The average prices for sheep are \$2 75, \$3 50, \$4 50@56; lambs, \$2 50, \$3@34; extra lots reach \$7 50@88.

The following notes from the sales book of John Mortimore, sheep broker, are furnished by him.

Sheep, 237 @ \$4 65, 77 @ \$4 25, 99 @ \$5 30—the meat of these is sold for at least 10 cents per pound; 350 @ \$3 40, 37 @ \$4 25, 70 @ \$3 75—the meat of these is worth 8½ cents; 172 @ \$4, 10 @ \$7 25—worth 12 cents per pound. Lambs, 62 @ \$2 25, 75 @ \$3 37½; 50 @ \$3 25.

He also reports the supply on hand at the Lower Bull's Head large, and the prices from one to two cents per pound less for middling quality than at the close of the last week, owing to the unfavorable weather. Sheep were selling in the early part of the week from 9@11c. per pound, and at the latter part from 7@9c. Good lambs are selling well, and

mutton in Washington market by the carcass from 5@8c. per pound, according to quality. The lot of sheep noted at \$7 25 each, were from Duchess Co., and were choice animals, such as are commonly sent to market from that quarter.

WM. DEHEART, sheep broker, permitted us to quote the following sales from his book: Sheep, 197 @ \$3 75; also 31 for \$133, 71 for \$310 75; 23 Lambs, \$58; 17, \$63.

At BROWNING'S prices are quoted at \$2 50 to \$5 for common sheep, and \$5 to \$10 for extras; a large number have been sold here. Lambs, \$1 75@25, with a brisk demand; few low price animals on hand, a lot of common sheep averaged \$4 12 each.

VEALS.—Very few superior ones on hand. We saw a few very poor grass calves offered by Deheart for \$6 per head, the average price remains as last week, 5@7c.

SWINE.—The price of swine has rather decreased than advanced since our last report. Western packers have been purchasing as low as 4½c., and from 4½ to 5 and 5½ are the wholesale rates here for swine on foot.

CARCASSES have been selling on board the market boats to packers, at 6½@6¾ cents per pound, and to retailers at 7@7½c.

VENISON is in market at 12½c. wholesale, and retails for 15@18c.

NEW-YORK HORSE MARKET.—The horse market still continues to be dull. There are very few horses here, owing to the limited demand for several weeks past. Those usually brought from the country have been of the higher priced class, and the demand for these has been temporarily satisfied. This season of the year is little adapted to carriage riding, and those who will want horses of this kind during the spring and summer, are not disposed to keep them over the winter, especially as the amount of sleighing to be depended upon is quite uncertain.

Common wagon and cart horses, worth \$100 and \$150, are wanted at almost all seasons of the year. There is now a demand for these, which is not supplied, especially for those held at about \$100. There were during the last week less than 400 horses of all kinds in seven or eight of the principal sale stables. Numbers have gone eastward with little prospect of finding even a much better market than in New-York.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.				
Pot, 1st sort, 1853.....	100 lbs.	5 50	@	—
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.....	5 50	@	—	—
Beeswax.				
American Yellow.....	1 lb.	27	@	28
Bristles.				
American, Gray and White.....	40	@	—	45
Coal.				
Liverpool Orrel.....	11 chaldron,	11 25	@	11 50
Scotch.....	7 75	@	—	—
Sidney.....	6 50	@	—	—
Pictou.....	6 50	@	—	—
Anthracite.....	2,000 lb.	6 50	@	7
Coffee.				
Java, White.....	1 lb.	12½	@	13
Mocha.....	13	@	—	13½
Brazil.....	10½	@	—	11½
Maracaibo.....	11	@	—	11½
St. Domingo.....	(cash)	9½	@	10
Cotton.				
	Atlantic	Florida	Other Gulf	
	Ports.	Ports.	Ports.	
Inferior.....	7½	@	—	8
Low to good ord.....	7½	@	—	8
Low to good mid.....	9½	@	—	10
Mid. fair to fair.....	10	@	—	11
Fully fr. to good fr.....	11½	@	—	12
Good and fine.....	12	@	—	12½
Cotton Bagging.				
Gunny Cloth.....	1 yard,	10½	@	10½
American Kentucky.....	—	@	—	—
Dundee.....	—	@	—	—
Feathers.				
Live Geese, prime.....	1 lb.	48	@	50
Flax.				
Jersey.....	1 lb.	8	@	9
Flour and Meal.				
Sour.....	6 bl.	6 12½	@	6 50
Superfine No. 2.....	6 50	@	—	6 68½
State, common brands.....	6 87½	@	—	—
State, straight brand.....	6 87½	@	—	6 93½
State, favorite brands.....	6 93½	@	—	7 18½
Western, mixed do.....	6 93½	@	—	7
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do.....	7	@	—	7 06½
Michigan, fancy brands.....	7 06½	@	—	7 12½
Ohio, common to good brands.....	6 93½	@	—	7 06½
Ohio, round hoop, common.....	7	@	—	7 12½
Ohio, fancy brands.....	7 12½	@	—	7 18½
Ohio, extra brands.....	7 18½	@	—	7 25
Michigan and Indiana, extra do.....	7 12½	@	—	7 02½
Genesee, fancy brands.....	7 06½	@	—	7 18½
Genesee, extra brands.....	7 25	@	—	8 25
Canada, (in bond).....	6 93½	@	—	7
Brandywine.....	7 18½	@	—	7 25
Petersburgh City.....	7 18½	@	—	7 25
Richmond Country.....	7 12½	@	—	7 18½
Alexandria.....	7 12½	@	—	7 18½
Baltimore, Howard Street.....	7 12½	@	—	7 18½
Rye Flour.....	4 93½	@	—	5
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	3 93½	@	—	4 25
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4 37½	@	—	—
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	18 37½	@	—	—

Grain.

Wheat, White Genesee.....	1 bush.	1 75	@	1 80½
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond).....	1 68	@	—	1 77
Wheat, Southern, White.....	1 65	@	—	1 68
Wheat, Ohio, White.....	1 64	@	—	1 67
Wheat, Michigan, White.....	1 70	@	—	1 72
Wheat, Mixed Western.....	1 54	@	—	1 60
Wheat, Western Red.....	1 50	@	—	1 56
Rye, Northern.....	96	@	—	1
Corn, Unsound.....	78	@	—	79
Corn, Round Yellow.....	81	@	—	82
Corn, Round White.....	81	@	—	82
Corn, Southern White.....	80½	@	—	82
Corn, Southern Yellow.....	81	@	—	82
Corn, Southern Mixed.....	79	@	—	80½
Corn, Western Mixed.....	80	@	—	80½
Corn, Western Yellow.....	81	@	—	82
Barley.....	81	@	—	87½
Oats, River and Canal.....	51	@	—	52
Oats, New-Jersey.....	48	@	—	49
Oats, Western.....	52	@	—	53
Oats, Penna.....	48	@	—	50
Oats, Southern.....	44	@	—	47
Peas, Black-eyed.....	2 bush.	2 75	@	2 87½
Peas, Canada.....	1 bush.	1 18½	@	—
Beans, White.....	1 50	@	—	1 62½

Hair.

Rio Grande, Mixed.....	1 lb.	20	@	— 22
Buenos Ayres, Mixed.....	19	@	—	21

Hemp.

Russia, clean.....	1 ton.	285	@	300
Russia, Outshot.....	—	@	—	—
Manilla.....	1 lb.	10½	@	—
Sisal.....	10	@	—	—
Sunn.....	6	@	—	—
Italian.....	1 ton.	240	@	—
June.....	182	@	—	185
American, Dew-rotted.....	170	@	—	175 50
American, do., Dressed.....	180	@	—	220
American, Water-rotted.....	—	@	—	—

Hops.

1853.....	1 lb.	45	@	— 50
1852.....	38	@	—	40

Provisions.

Beef, Mess, Country.....	8 bl.	8 50	@	11
Beef, Prime, Country.....	5 50	@	—	5 62½
Beef, Mess, City.....	13	@	—	13 25
Beef, Mess, extra.....	15 25	@	—	15 50
Beef, Prime, City.....	6 25	@	—	6 50
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wisconsin.....	—	@	—	13 50
Beef, Prime, Mess.....	22	@	—	24
Pork, Mess, Western.....	13	@	—	13 12½
Pork, Prime, Western.....	11 87½	@	—	11
Pork, Prime, Mess.....	14 50	@	—	—
Pork, Clear, Western.....	10	@	—	19
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels.....	1 lb.	10½	@	—
Hams, Pickled.....	—	@	—	—
Hams, Dry Salted.....	—	@	—	—
Shoulders, Pickled.....	—	@	—	—
Shoulders, Dry Salted.....	—	@	—	—
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	14	@	—	15
Beef, Smoked.....	8½	@	—	9½
Butter, Orange County.....	21	@	—	23
Butter, Ohio.....	10	@	—	13
Butter, New-York State Dairies.....	16	@	—	19
Butter, Canada.....	11	@	—	12½
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond).....	—	@	—	—
Cheese, fair to prime.....	7½	@	—	9½

Sugar.

St. Croix.....	1 lb.	—	@	—
New-Orleans.....	4	@	—	6½
Cuba Muscovado.....	4½	@	—	6
Porto Rico.....	4½	@	—	6½
Havana, White.....	7½	@	—	8
Havana, Brown and Yellow.....	5	@	—	7½
Manilla.....	5½	@	—	—
Brazil White.....	6½	@	—	7
Brazil, Brown.....	5	@	—	—
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Leaf.....	9½	@	—	—
do. do. do. Crushed.....	9½	@	—	—
do. do. do. Ground.....	8½	@	—	—
do. (A) Crushed.....	9	@	—	—
do. 2d quality, Crushed.....	—	@	—	—

Tobacco.

Virginia.....	1 lb.	—	@	—
Kentucky.....	5½	@	—	9½
Mason County.....	6½	@	—	11
Maryland.....	12	@	—	18
St. Domingo.....	18½	@	—	23½
Cuba.....	40	@	—	45
Yara.....	25	@	—	1
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.....	15	@	—	60
Florida Wrappers.....	6	@	—	20
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	5½	@	—	15
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf.....	—	@	—	—

Tallow.

American, Prime.....	1 lb.	11½	@	— 12
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Wool.

American, Saxony Fleeco.....	1 lb.	50	@	— 55
American, Full-blood Merino.....	46	@	—	48
American ½ and ¾ Merino.....	42	@	—	45
American, Native and ¾ Merino.....	38	@	—	40
Extra, Full-blood.....	46	@	—	48
Superfine, Full-blood.....	42	@	—	44
No. 1, Full-blood.....	38	@	—	40

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MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—Cheaper than ever, at J. VANDERBILT'S, No. 61 Fulton street, New-York. A very large assortment of all qualities and sizes; also a splendid assortment of fashionable goods, which will be made to order in a style that cannot be surpassed. Also India rubber clothing and furnishing goods. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

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SHORT HORNS.—I HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE two or three Short Horn fall calves, from well bred dams and sires.
JOHN R. PAGE, Sennett, Cayuga co., N.Y. 12-13

COCHIN CHINA FOWLS.—I have for sale, by the pair, young Cochin China Fowls, of the best blood in America, and desirable for their great size, their symmetry and fine plumage. Address
RODNEY L. ADAMS, Lyons, N.Y. 10-23

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This farm is offered low to close an estate. The price, \$50 per acre, and the terms of payment can be made to suit almost any purchaser. Apply to
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CHAS. M. EDWARDS, (10-22) EDWIN E. TAYNTOR.

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Mrs. Southworth, Emerson Bennett, Mrs. Denison, Grace Greenwood and Fanny Fern.

In the first paper of January next we design commencing an Original Novellet, written expressly for our columns, entitled

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By Emerson Bennett, author of "Viola," "Clara Moreland," "The Forged Will," &c.

This Novellet, by the popular author of "Clara Moreland," we design following by another called

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By Mrs. Mary A. Denison, author of "Home Pictures," "Gertie Russell," &c.

We have also the promise of a number of

SKETCHES BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

whose brilliant and versatile pen will be almost exclusively employed upon The Post and her own "Little Pilgrim."

Mrs. Southworth's those fascinating works are now being rapidly republished in England—also will maintain her old and pleasant connection with The Post. The next story from her gifted pen will be entitled

MIRIAM, THE AVENGER: OR, THE FATAL VOW.

By Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of "The Curse of Clifton," "The Lost Heiress," "The Deserted Wife," &c.

And—not least—we are authorized to announce a series of articles from one who has rapidly risen very high in popular favor. They will be entitled

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To Editors.—Editors who give the above one insertion, or condense the material portions of it, (the notices of new contributions and our terms,) for their editorial columns, shall be entitled to an exchange, by sending us a marked copy of the paper containing the advertisement or notice.

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FULL BLOODED NEWFOUNDLANDS, SHEPHERD'S dogs, King Charles Spaniels, Scotch and English Rat Terriers, beautiful Italian Greyhounds, &c.; these are of the choicest breeds. Also, large Changhase and Chittagong fowls, at 205 Water street. 6-18

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EXTENSIVE RETAIL CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, New York, between Howard and Grand streets, invite the attention of their friends and customers to a very large and choice variety of entirely new and most desirable styles of fashionable clothing, suitable for the season, among which may be found every article required for a gentleman's wardrobe. In Boys' and Children's Clothing, A. M. & Co. offer an assortment of infinite variety, comprising styles entirely new, and of materials of the most approved character. Well-made goods exclusively. No deviation can, in any instance, be made from the marked price. Should any dissatisfaction exist after the purchase of an article, it may be returned, and the money will be cheerfully refunded. N. B.—Every description of clothing made to order in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. 2-14

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DENTISTRY.—TEETH FOR ALL.—FROM A SINGLE tooth to an entire set—inserted by J. BUSKY, Dentist, 399 Broadway. Also teeth cleaned, filled, and extracted. Toothache cured. Charges moderate. Terms cash. 2-15

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do. do. extra C. S. warranted Pit Saws.

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BULL'S HEAD SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLES, TWENTY-
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